



ALBERTA
MILITARY
INSTITUTE
JOURNAL
1941

Published Annually by
The Alberta Military Institute
Incorporated
CALGARY, ALBERTA

RB 16244

EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTAENSIS



2496352

NC

Sp CSM

U

1

A32

1941

TRADE MARK
Dry Ginger Ale



CALGARY BREWING & MALTING CO. LTD.



Published Annually by
The Alberta Military Institute
Incorporated
CALGARY, ALBERTA

In Memoriam



HON. MR. JUSTICE A. H. CLARKE

LT.-GENERAL SIR A. C. MACDONELL

BRIGADIER J. K. LAWSON
Killed at Hong Kong

LT.-COL. D. RITCHIE, M.C.

MAJOR C. A. LYNDON
Killed at Hong Kong

MAJOR H. N. NEAL



LT.-GENERAL McNAUGHTON AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN CONFERENCE.

1941 Annual Journal

of

The Alberta Military Institute

(Incorporated)

CALGARY, ALBERTA

LIEUT. R. B. WILSON, Editor.

LIEUT. M. H. ROBINSON, Advertising Manager.

MAJOR A. J. DAVIS, Business Manager.

Twenty-second Year

December, 1941

The Alberta Military Institute does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by speakers and reported herein, and no official opinions are given.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
President's Annual Report	6
Remarks by Incoming President	11
Auditor's Report	12
Treasurer's Report	13
The A.M.I. Library	18
The A.M.I. Cadet Corps	20
Address—"With a Calgary Battalion in England"— by Major F. H. Johnson, M.C.	23
Address—"With the Dunster Force"—by Major J. D. Campbell	29
Address—"A Visit to England"—by Lt.-Col. L. A. Cavanaugh	38
Address—"Imperial Russian Army"—by Lt. V. Ignatiff	48
Address—"Mien Kampf"—by Mr. A. E. Ottewell	59
Address—"Observations from Overseas"—by the late Major C. A. Lyndon	68
Address—"Planning Now"—by Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O.	74
The Vimy Dinner, 1941	81
The Annual General Meeting, 1941	84
Membership List	89

The Alberta Military Institute

(Incorporated 1920)

Executive Offices c-o Headquarters Military District No. 13
CALGARY.

PATRONS

His Excellency The Governor-General of Canada.
His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.
The Right Hon W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., P.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada.
Hon Col. The Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, E.D., P.C., K.C., LL.B., LL.D.
Lt.-General K. Stuart, D.S.O., M.C., Chief of the General Staff.
Major-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Major-General the Hon. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

HONORARY PRESIDENT

Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C.
District Officer Commanding Military District 13.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Lt.-Col D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D.	Lt.-Col H. Pryde.
Lieut. H. C. Farthing.	Col. N. D. Dingle.
Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D.	Lt.-Col H. G. Nolan, M.C.
Lt.-Col D. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.	Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, M.C., V.D.
Lt.-Col J. W. Littleton, M.C.	Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D.

OFFICERS FOR 1942

PRESIDENT

Major N. A. Campbell

VICE-PRESIDENT

Capt. D. C. Sinclair.

HONORARY SECRETARY

Major A. J. Davis

TREASURER

Lieut. L. G. McCarthy

DIRECTORS

Lieut. T. W. Collinge	Lieut M H. Staples
Lieut. A. D. Murrison	Major D. F. Rogers
Capt R. C. Carlile	Lieut. R T Baxter
F/Lt. F. C. Manning	

HONORARY CHAPLAIN

Hon. Capt. Rev. W. E. Jackson.

LIBRARIAN

Lieut. M. H. Robinson.

President's Annual Report (1941)

By Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D S O., V D.

IT has been an honour and a pleasure to me to occupy the position of President of this Institute during the past year, and to work with the slate of officers you elected. We have accomplished some things, and plans are in hand for the future.

At our first meeting, Mr. S. R. Vallance showed a most interesting series of color film projections, illustrating his travels in the mountains and Red Deer Valley during the previous year. The views themselves and the running description were both fully up to the high standard of previous addresses by Mr. Vallance. This was a Ladies' Night and the attendance was good.

During the evening the members enjoyed a song "Flag of Freedom" written by one of our members, Lieut. St. J. Miller, and this song again formed part of the entertainment at the Vimy commemoration dinner.

On February 28th, Prof. A. E. Ottewell, of the University of Alberta, spoke under the heading, "After 18 Months," discussing the Hitlerian attitude as foreshadowed in "Mein Kampf" and his public addresses. This was a good study and worthy of future reference.

On March 14th, Lieut. V. Ignatiff gave an address on "Collapse of the Russian Army in 1917." As a member of a Russian family high in responsibility in the official life of Leningrad he watched the progress of events, and his remarks are worthy of review by those interested in statecraft and in military affairs.

On April 9th the Vimy anniversary was commemorated by the usual dinner. The guest speaker was Capt. T. W. Jones, of the Auxiliary Services, C.A.S.F. His description of circumstances and events under his observation during 15 months' service in England was most instructive and interesting.

We are indebted to Rev. Capt. W. E. Jackson, a member of our Institute and chaplain of the Tanks, for securing the services of this most entertaining speaker. Captain Jackson was to have been our guest speaker. Having been in touch with Captain Jones, and feeling that this officer had important information for us, he made tentative arrangements for Captain Jones to reserve the evening, and helped to complete necessary arrangements. The thanks of the Institute are due to Captain Jackson.

On April 25th, Lieut.-Col. L. A. Cavanaugh excellently portrayed observations made by himself on a recent trip to Great Britain.

Sir Robert Clive Speaks on Belgium.

On May 1st, Sir Robert Clive addressed us on the course of events in Belgium up to the time of the invasion of that country. A career diplomat and recent ambassador to that country, his address and his



"And what are you doing, Egbert?"

"Looking for a Sweet Cap!"

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked"



THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

replies to questions showed a very thorough understanding of contingent international conditions.

On July 21st, Major C. A. Lyndon spoke at a luncheon on "Phases of Life with the C.A.S.F. in Iceland and in England." This address was most interesting and informative.

On October 3rd, Sub. Lieut. L. B. Jensen, R.C.N., spoke on his three years' service with the Royal Navy. He aptly outlined life in a service of which we know far too little.

On November 28th, Major F. H. Johnson, M.C., recently returned from duty overseas, gave a most interesting address on "Observations From England."

You will recognize that of the lectures given, four were by our members. All of the addresses were of a high order of merit, will be valuable for reference later, and will be made available to you in the year book which will be published covering the year 1941.

On December 8th we again held a Ladies' Night, with Mr. S. R. Vallance's colored views illustrating his travels in the mountains in 1941. This was enjoyed by a good-sized audience.

We hesitated about having pictures a second time in the year, but if held over for 1942 they would have been seen by many at other showings and it was felt they had best be shown early. And Major Campbell agreed, satisfied that we were not infringing on 1942's programmes.

In January, 1942, Major R. Campbell, M.C., R.A., spoke on the Dunsterville Force.

On January 1st, 1942, the usual New Year's reception was held in conjunction with the Garrison Officers' Mess. It was felt that more than in peace-time it was advisable to maintain intimate contacts between civilians and the defence forces. The reception was well attended and was apparently very thoroughly justified.

Institute Mourns Death of Prominent Members.

I would mention that during 1941 death claimed Lt.-Col. David Ritchie, M.C., Past President of this organization, and also Major-Gen. Sir A. C. Macdonnell. I should also note that Major Lyndon, who spoke to us in July, is one of the Hong Kong Garrison reported killed in action, as is also Brigadier J. K. Lawson. These latter officers were also members of this Institute.

During the year 73 new members were elected.

It was decided to cash the coupons on Alberta bonds—those having been held for the years during which partial interest had been defaulted. We advised the government that we did this under protest and reserved the right to proceed legally to collect the balance should we at any time consider such action as advantageous. The receipts from these bonds were invested in Dominion Government War Bonds.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

In an effort to make the Institute more attractive to members of His Majesty's Forces who might possibly feel excluded by the term "Military" a motion was brought in to change the name of the organization to "The Alberta United Services Institute." The motion did not carry. But the matter showed the interest of all taking part in the discussion, and our thanks are due to the mover and seconder for this action in bringing the subject to debate.

You will note that an R.C.A.F. officer is included in the executive for 1941.

The training units of the R.C.N.V.R., R.C.A.F. and R.A.F. are manned by officers whose tenure of stay here is uncertain and whose duty may easily demand their attendance at any time day or night. Consequently we can hope to gain few members from them. To maintain touch as much as possible we have added to our mailing list the headquarters of each such unit.

Thanks Officers and Directors for Their Co-operation.

I wish to express my appreciation of the services rendered by each and all of the officers and directors during the past year.

Of the vice-president, Major Campbell, I cannot speak too highly. His outside work never prevented his thorough attention to the interests of the Institute and his advice was always very well considered, and advantageous.

We were most fortunate in being able to retain the services of the secretary, Major Davis, and to submit his name for 1942 also. I have never before met so efficient a secretary. His preparations of agenda for a meeting are the last word in thoroughness. Besides, his position in the services has enabled him to secure some of the most valued addresses of the past year.

Our treasurer, Lieut. McCarthy, has done unexcelled work in his department. It is fortunate that he has consented to have his name submitted as continuing in office. His report shows a most satisfactory carry through from the previous year.

The librarian, Lieut. Myles Robinson, has done much work and has a difficult job well in hand.

Captain Hinton, our organist, has been present whenever possible, and has notified us in advance when other duties prevented his attendance. He cannot be with us this evening. Our thanks are due to him for services rendered.

The directors have individually and collectively co-operated to the best advantage to make this year the success it has been.

Work of Cadet Committee is Praised.

I will mention specially the work of only one committee—that of the Cadets—under the chairmanship of Lieut. T. W. Collinge, because it is

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

the harder worked committee, demanding attention week by week throughout the year. And of course the most work falls to the lot of the chairman.

Mr. Collinge has been able to secure continuance of the quarters occupied for training during past months, when they were coveted by others, and they are now apparently assured to us for some time at least. And he has so persuaded the City of the value of our work that our maintenance outlay is very small. The present thriving condition of the A.M.I. Cadets is very materially due to the work of Mr. Collinge.

I visited and inspected the Cadet Camps at Sylvan Lake in 1940, and this past summer I visited and inspected it as your representative. Mr. Carmichael commanded a good camp in 1940 and an excellent one in 1941. He had profited by his experience and he had a thorough organization, all ranks working well together.

Throughout the year, Major Miller has been devoting a night a week, and often more, to the band. When the instructor has been absent, and in the interval when no instructor was appointed, he carried on that work also. We are very much indebted to Major Miller.

A difficulty about the Cadet situation has been the uniform question. This matter has been and is being acted on. Headquarters of the Military District is thoroughly co-operative, and it is hoped to secure these through the Department of National Defense. If this fails we have plans for other procedures.

To ensure the success of the Cadet movement more members should take interest in the work. Training nights are Fridays from 7 to 9 in quarters immediately south of the firehall on Second Street East and Eighteenth Avenue. I am assured that visitors are welcome. It is not enough if you come here, vote to continue the Cadets, and do nothing more.

As the years go by older members lose their activity in this organization and may tend to feel they are forgotten and unknown. More than one has so expressed himself to me. This is a most unfortunate state. These elder members still have our ideals at heart and their hopes are for the success of the physically able who now can carry on the work. I would suggest that we should all express some welcome to these older men when they visit with us.

I would also like to express my thanks to the Nominating Committee. They have secured a very strong slate, of officers to guide and guard the welfare of this organization in 1942.

I now have great pleasure in calling on Major Campbell, the president-elect, to now take the chair.

M2428 STARR'S AMBULANCE M2428

102 FOURTEENTH AVENUE EAST

Address of the Incoming President.

By Major N. A. Campbell

I regret that I can't adequately express my appreciation of the honour you have done me in permitting me to act as your President for the coming year. There are two good reasons for this. One is that I have lost my voice, and the other is that I am no speaker even when I can talk.

However, I am very conscious of the privilege in acting as the President of the Alberta Military Institute and will do my best to carry on the traditions of my distinguished predecessors.

I realize full well that due to Canada's participation in the war the functions of the Institute have changed somewhat. At the same time it is my conviction that the members of this organization can make a worth while contribution to the war effort through the medium of this self same institution.

First of all we need good speakers at our meetings—your Executive would appreciate your suggestions in this regard. Instructional and entertaining talks will have the effect of better attendance.

We would like to see some new members. With members of the Institute serving in the various services overseas and in other parts of Canada you can readily see our difficulties. There must be many good fellows who are eligible as members who would enjoy being associated with us and coming to our meetings. And speaking of those members on active service, isn't there some way that we could contact them from time to time. Some appreciation of their efforts, may I say, on our behalf.

Again I want to extend a most cordial invitation to officers of the Navy, the R.A.F., the R.C.A.F., and the various military training centres to attend our meetings and functions. We are always happy to see them at all times. I hope, too, that we will have the privilege of having speakers from these various services. I know the members will be most interested, and it certainly would be helpful.

Many of the speakers this evening have emphasized the Institute's one major activity, the A.M.I. Cadets, and with your permission I would like to make a few remarks along the same lines. In spite of the fact that we have been at war for two and a half years there is no indication of a letup and it still looks like a long war. Having this in mind the cadets of today, whether we like it or not, are going to be the sailors, air men and soldiers of tomorrow, and as such deserve our all-out support NOW. I believe it is possible, with the start we have and the assistance of District H.Q's, for the Institute to raise and equip a well trained cadet corps of one hundred boys who will be a credit to themselves, the Institute, and the country we live in. Boys who will have training, both theoretical and practical, in the art of war and a fuller sense of their responsibilities. Gentlemen, I think this is worth while.

In the meantime we carry on. I would ask your indulgence and your support of the new Executive for the coming year.

Report of Auditor.

The President,
Alberta Military Institute,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

I have completed my audit of the books and records of the Alberta Military Institute for the year ended 31st December, 1941, and report as follows:—

Bank Balances and Cash on Hand—Certificates have been received from the Bank of Montreal certifying to the correctness of Current Account and Savings Account balances. The cash on hand was verified by me.

Library—There has been no expenditure during 1941 on this account, and the book figure of \$306.18 as shown in the last statement has not been subject to depreciation as this amount is considered a fair estimate of the residual value of this asset. These remarks also apply to office furniture, equipment, pictures, etc., \$43.50.

Library Furniture—Depreciation at the rate of 20% of the original cost has been written off in the sum of \$54.23, and the asset is shown in the balance sheet at \$108.48.

All receipts of cash and disbursements made have been properly vouched.

Reserves for Interest and Interest Receivable—These accounts, set up to deal with the unpaid interest on the securities of the Government of the Province of Alberta, having been considered by the Directors to have served their purpose, the interest coupons were cashed and taken to the credit of the Institute and the accounts closed out.

Surplus Account—This account which stood in the last balance sheet at \$6,553.34 has been increased by the sum of \$502.07 to \$7,055.41.

The books and accounts have been very carefully and neatly kept and reflect great credit on your Treasurer, Lieut. McCarthy.

Subject to the foregoing remarks I certify that in my opinion the attached balance sheet and revenue account are correct and in accordance with the explanations and information given to me and to the books of the Institute.

(Signed) F. J. BUTLER, Lieut.,

Auditor.

The Treasurer's Report

By Lieutenant L. G. McCarthy

In presenting for your consideration the Financial Statement of the Alberta Military Institute for the period ending December 31st, 1941, may I first express my sincere appreciation for the support I have received during the year from the officers and members. Owing to the splendid response to notices for dues it has been possible to report a credit balance for the year.

We all realize that because of the war it is somewhat difficult to retain our full membership of past years, but despite conditions which have tended to restrict membership it is pleasing to note that we have managed fairly well to keep up our numerical strength.

While the present membership is favourable, I am of the impression it can be considerably increased if the present members will use every endeavour to get those who are eligible for membership to become members.

Your present financial position, membership and activities all show that the Alberta Military Institute is not only fulfilling, but will continue to fulfill in a larger degree the mission for which it was created.

Dues

Membership dues collected during the year totalled \$1,406.00 which represents:

1941 Resident Dues	\$ 990.00	
1941 Non-Resident Dues	113.00	
		\$1,103.00
1940 Resident Dues	\$ 255.00	
1940 Non-Resident Dues	29.00	
		284.00
Dues prior to 1940	\$ 19.00	19.00
	\$1,406.00	\$1,406.00

Summary of Membership

	Life	Honorary	Resident	Non-Res.	Total
As at Jan. 1, 1941	5	3	341	149	498
To Holding List			121	39	160
			220	110	338
Deleted	1		19	8	28
			201	102	310
New Members			47	26	73
As at Dec. 31, 1941	4	3	248	128	383
Drop in Membership	1		93	21	115

Of 248 Resident Members, 50 have not paid 1941 dues: (\$250.00)

Of 128 Non-Resident Members, 26 have not paid 1941 dues (\$26.00)

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

The Vimy Dinner

The loss shown, namely, \$66.30, was primarily due to the small attendance of members at the dinner.

The Alberta Military Institute Cadets

It will be noted that only \$162.67 Institute funds were expended on the Cadets. Our grant to the Cadet Corps for the year was \$250.00.

The cash donations of \$156.50 were made by members of the Cadet Corps and citizens.

Members of Cadet Corps	\$ 73.50
Citizens to Mr. Carmichael	83.00
	\$156.50

The amount of \$246.11 was used to purchase 12 bugles and cords, a base drum, a sling and sticks, and a metronome

Honorariums

Paid to the Secretary and Treasurer were used to pay for clerical help. The \$25.00 cheque paid to A. J. Davis was distributed to several persons for small tasks performed at different times during the year.

Excise and Postage Stamps

This amount is rather large and is due to the necessity of sending out so many notices and letters in reference to dues.

Accounts Receivable

At the 1st of January, 1941, the Accounts Receivable stood at \$70.00. This amount was collected during the year. The present amount of \$25.00 represents 1941 accounts and is collectible.

Investments

At present investments of the Institute are as follows:

	Par Value	Cost	Market Value Dec. 31, 1941
Dom. of Canada War Savings Certificates	\$ 600.00	\$ 480.00	Nil
Dom. of Canada Bonds	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,320.00
Pro. of Alberta Bonds	4,100.00	3,583.50	2,495.00
Pro. of Alberta Savings Certificates	500.00	500.00	300.00
TOTALS	\$6,400.00	\$5,763.50	\$4,115.00

I would particularly draw your attention to the investments in Province of Alberta Bonds and Certificates. It might be advisable to dispose of these and reinvest in securities that have a brighter future.

The standing of current cash is \$827.75. The present prospects for dues in the coming year are very bright. I venture to predict they will exceed the dues of the year 1941.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

I have drawn up statements in the form they were presented in past years. The investments are shown at cost, \$5,763.50. You will note that their market value as at December 31, 1941, was \$4,115.00, a difference of \$1,648.50. Your true Surplus is, therefore, \$7,055.41 less \$1,648.50=\$5,406.91. I would suggest that adjusting entries be made to Investments and Surplus Accounts, and future statements show the market value of investments instead of cost value.

Now, if any member would like to ask questions regarding the Financial Statement, I shall endeavour to give answers insofar as I am able to do so.

Spork



THE MEAT OF MANY USES

There's nothing like Spork for easily prepared, appetizing and nourishing meals. With Spork you can provide a tasty and tempting meat course for any meal. The juicy tenderness of Spork adds an irresistible taste appeal that men really go for. Keep a good supply of Spork on hand at all times—it will keep fresh even in the hottest weather.

Serve for

- Breakfast, Luncheon
- Dinner, Supper
- Picnics, Snacks



Cold or Hot SPORK hits the Spot!

The Scott Fruit Co.

Wholesalers
Fruits, Vegetables
Confectionery and Tobacco

National Fruit Co.

Wholesalers
Fruits, Vegetables
Confectionery and Tobacco
Branches of
CONSOLIDATED FRUIT CO. LTD.

FOR THE BEST PAINTS

— Use —

KWICKWORK RUBBER
ENAMEL
SOFTONE VELVET WALL-
FINISH

Pilkington Bros.

(Canada) LIMITED

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Revenue Statement for Year Ending December 31st, 1941

RECEIPTS

Membership Dues		\$1,406.00
Interest		108.87
Foreign Exchange		14.57
A.M.I. Journal, Receipts for Advertising	\$ 632.38	
Less: Cost of Publishing	496.71	
		<u>135.67</u>

\$1,665.11

DISBURSEMENTS

Garrison Officers' Mess C.A. (A)—		
Proportion of Current Membership Dues	\$ 255.00	
Lectures, etc.—		
Refreshments for Meetings	\$ 90.00	
Expenses	31.27	
		121.27
Vimy Dinner Expense	\$257.80	
Less: Receipts	191.50	
		<u>66.30</u>
New Year's Reception, 1941		24.25
A.M.I. Cadet Corps—		
1941 Camp Expense	\$423.29	
Hall—Watchman	80.00	
Hall—Light and Water	41.15	
Miscellaneous	50.62	
Band Instruments	246.11	
		<u>841.17</u>
Receipts:		
Donations cash	\$156.50	
Grant by Dept. National Defence		
for Expenses Incurred in 1940		
Camp	522.00	
		<u>678.50</u>
General Expense:		162.67
Honorariums—		
Secretary:		
Clerical Help	\$95.00	
A. J. Davis	25.00	
		<u>\$120.00</u>
Treasurer:		
Clerical Help	100.00	
		<u>220.00</u>
Library—Depreciation on Furniture	54.23	
Multigraphing	98.62	
Printing and Stationery	48.62	
Audit	30.00	
Presentations	10.00	
Excise and Postage Stamps	38.50	
Wreaths	8.50	
Fire Insurance Premium	9.70	
Safety Deposit Box	5.00	
Telephone and Telegraphs	2.05	
Miscellaneous	8.33	
		<u>533.55</u>

Total Expense for 1941	1,163.04
Balance, being Profit for Year, to Surplus Account	502.07

\$1,665.11 \$1,665.11

ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1941

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash—		Prepaid Dues	\$ 19.00
Cash on Hand	\$ 2.00	Surplus Account—as at Jan. 1, 1941	\$6,553.34
Bank Balance—Current Account	800.22	Add: Profit for year as per	
Bank Balance—Savings Account	25.53	Revenue Statement	502.07
Accounts Receivable	\$ 827.75		7,055.41
Investments—	25.00		
Bonds and Savings Certificates, at cost	5,763.50		
Par Value	\$6,400.00		
Market Value as at 31st			
Dec., 1941	\$4,115.00		
Library	\$306.18		
Furniture	108.48		
Office Equipment, Pictures, etc.	414.66		
	43.50		
	<u>\$7,074.41</u>		<u>\$7,074.41</u>

Audited and found correct:
 F. J. BUTLER, Lieut., Auditor.
 Calgary, Alberta, 16th January, 1942.

Certified correct:
 L. G. MCCARTHY, Lieut., Treasurer.

The A. M. I. Library

By Lieutenant M. H. Robinson

The report of the Librarian, Lt. M. H. Robinson was as follows:

First, I must pay a tribute to Captain Lark, "Chaplain Service," for his work in checking over the books in the Library. He reported a number of the books outstanding, over a period of years. A few of these I was able to locate and return to the Library; others had been taken out by members who are now overseas, and though I have taken the matter up with their relatives, in some cases the books are not to be located.

I express my regret at not being able, owing to other activities, to give much time to the Library. I have been there several evenings but have not met any of the members on these occasions owing, no doubt, to restricted leisure time during this period of war.

The key to the bookcases is kept in the Mess and the staff has apparently for some years attended to the entries on cards re loans and returns.

I would, if I might be permitted, make a suggestion that a committee be appointed to check over the lists of books belonging to the Library and if possible endeavour to formulate a plan for the quick return of books outstanding.

Also, I would respectfully suggest that one of the members on service at the Armoury be appointed Librarian, as I feel it needs more direct attention than the average member can give.

To my knowledge there has been no addition of new books to the Library, though contributions of such would be greatly appreciated. Also there has been no expense incurred during the year.

I recommend that a sum of \$25.00 be authorized for use of Library for 1942.

MILK

Canada's First Line of

Health Defence !

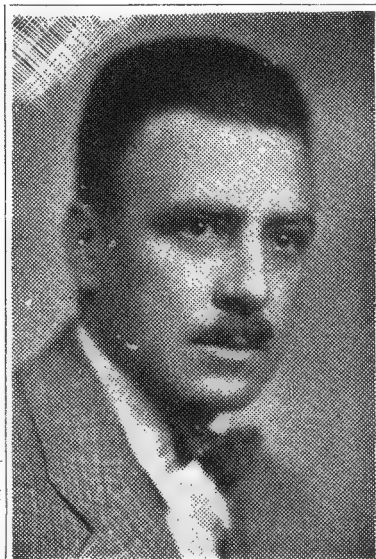
UNION MILK COMPANY LTD.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL



Vice-President:
CAPT. D. C. SINCLAIR
Police Magistrate of the City
of Calgary.

LT. T. W. COLLINGE
Chairman of the A. M. I.
Cadet Corps Committee.
(See page 20).



The A. M. I Cadet Corps

By Lieutenant T. W. Collinge

As chairman of the Cadet Committee for the year 1941 I beg leave to report on the activities of the Alberta Military Institute Cadet Corps for that year as follows:

At the outset let me say that again, as in the year 1940, your Committee was faced with the fact that the Cadet Instructor for the Corps was forced, through personal reasons, to resign, which meant that a successor to Mr. Vere Carmichael had to be appointed. It is gratifying, however, to know, and I think I am safe in saying, that notwithstanding this fact, the Corps did not materially suffer as might have been expected, but through the untiring efforts of Major W. Miller, who is primarily interested in the Band, and through the loyalty of the older Cadets in the Corps, the training was unbroken. The Alberta Military Institute, upon the retirement of Mr. Carmichael, gave a fitting gift to him, when a number of the senior Cadets were present.

I am now pleased to report that since late in 1941 the services of Mr. Jack Farrish have been secured to administer the Corps, and already through his efforts noteworthy improvement has been shown by the Corps, and the members of the Institute, through its Directors, will in a short time receive a complete preliminary summary of the whole activities of the Corps from Mr. Farrish, which will show the total strength of the Corps and the average attendance each Friday night, together with the syllabus of training. With respect to this, an advertisement was inserted in the daily newspapers, asking for recruits, and I understand forthwith some twenty boys have been enrolled.

During the year the Cadets formed a Guard of Honour for the Vimy Dinner, and were inspected by Brig. Harvey, V.C., and were subsequently entertained by the Institute, through the courtesy of Mr. Egan, at the Palace Theatre.

The Annual Camp took place at Sylvan Lake, at the customary camp grounds, from August 4th to 15th, with the Cadet Officer, Mr. Carmichael, in charge. He has furnished the Directors with a statement of the operations of this camp, and kept a memo of the daily activities of the camp. The Institute's thanks are due to the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, 13th Detachment, for a complete supply of lorries used to convey the Cadets to and from Sylvan Lake, and the camp equipment as required was furnished by Ordnance. The camp and Corps were inspected by Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., your President, and it can be conceded that another very successful camp was held in 1941. The Secretary-Treasurer has a complete statement of the numbers and costs of the camp, which has been duly forwarded to Headquarters. I also understand that the boys themselves, whenever able, contributed funds privately towards the cost of the camp in quite a substantial sum. I would like to mention here the courtesy of the Calgary Daily Herald, with respect to its publication of August 9th, in the magazine section, which portrayed by photographs the activities of the Corps.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

I will now deal with some of the activities under separate headings.

Training

The usual training has been carried out during the year. A Signal Corps has been formed and has classes twice a week. In addition to this, and by the courtesy of Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, instructors from the Infantry Rifle Training Centre have given up-to-date instructions at various times.

Quarters

The Cadet Corps is still using No. 2 Police Station, owned by the City of Calgary, at 18th Avenue, near the Exhibition Grounds, on the basis of the payment of the monthly light and water accounts, and any breakages which may happen. A recommendation will follow that a liability policy be taken out in a recognized insurance company to cover the Institute's liability in the case of any mishap to the boys while they are parading on the parade quarters. Also I might point out that should any other organization with military objects require the building, the Corps must permit this, subject always to the first call by the Corps, and the Legion of Frontiersmen have use of the building every Thursday night.

Uniforms

This has caused your Committee considerable concern during the year. It is well known that the old serge uniforms and trousers and tunics of the Corps are useless now. Efforts have been made through the Ordnance Department of Military Headquarters to endeavour to get "boarded out" small size battle dress, without success, but word has been received through Headquarters that some assistance will be given with respect to uniforms in the early spring. What this is, is not known at the moment, and it will be seen one of the recommendations at the end of this report is that it is suggested that a special committee be formed at once to work in conjunction with the Cadet Committee to immediately explore all ways and means of equipping the Corps with new and complete uniforms at the earliest possible date.

Band

I am pleased to report that under the very able direction of Major Miller, and through the purchase of six additional bugles, one base drum with sticks, etc., the Bugle Band is coming along in rapid strides and are practising twice a week regularly.

I make mention here of the sincere gratitude and appreciation of the Institute for the help which has been given to the Cadet Corps and your Committee by Brig. Harvey, V.C.; Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, Officer Commanding the Infantry Rifle Training Centre; Lt. Ritson-Bennett, Cadet Officer for the District; Major Miller, and many others. With the strong backing of Military Headquarters and with the support of every director and member in the Institute, I do not hesitate to say, notwithstanding the appeal that the Air Force Cadets and Navy Cadets may have, that the Alberta Institute Cadets have every opportunity to con-

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

tinue as one of the foremost Corps in Alberta, and will undoubtedly prove a great factor in training young men for commissioned and non-commissioned rank in the Canadian Army in the future.

In conclusion your Committee recommend as follows:

1. That the usual grant of \$250.00 be made by the Institute to the Cadet Corps for the year 1942.
2. That the camp be held in the year 1942, details of which to be arranged by the Cadet Committee for this year.
3. That a committee of three be formed from the 1942 Directorate to work in conjunction with the standing Cadet Committee to bring about, as soon as possible, the placing of every Cadet in complete uniform.
4. That the policy of insurance referred to hereinbefore be taken out and that the premium be charged against the annual Cadet appropriation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.



Electrical Contracting and Machinery Co.

Complete Electrical Service

808 - 9th Ave. West

Office M 9888 - Shop M 9688

Guy W. Blake O. F. Hughes
W 1370 W 2625

MACLIN MOTORS LTD.

FORD

MERCURY

Sales and Service

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

With a Calgary Battalion in England

By Major F. H. Johnson, M.C.

ONE might speak for a long time on experiences and observations from England and still not answer the questions that are in many minds, so I propose to touch on those points of general interest, and time permitting, call for questions later.

Whereof I speak has been gained primarily from my experience in command and acting as second-in-command of the Calgary Highlanders overseas, serving in the 2nd Division, together with a session of two months in the Senior Officers' School, Sheerness, and a couple of short periods as Brigade Major of the 5th Canadian Infantry Brigade.

Most frequent questions since my return have been—"How are the men?" and almost as frequently, the questioner has followed with—"The boys must be terribly disgruntled over there," that I think a word or two on this, first of all, might be in order.

It is only natural that good red-blooded Canadian youth would want to be into the fight before now. It is only natural that the soldier should have a grouch; that is a soldier's inherent right. A soldier who does not have a grouch occasionally is not much good. Apart from these two natural instincts, I would say that our boys are very happy. I would like to point out that the efficient soldier of today has infinitely more to learn than the soldier of the last war. The soldier of the last war had to know all about his rifle, bayonet, Mills grenade and gas mask,—some had to know the Lewis gun.

Present-day Soldier Highly Trained.

In this war, the efficient soldier must know all about the things just mentioned, with their improvements, and he must also know about the Bren Gun, the 2-inch Mortar, the Boyes Anti-Tank Rifle, the Thompson Sub Machine Gun, motor convoy work, map reading, and lastly, the job just recently taken over from the Engineers, anti-tank mines, demolitions and booby traps. There are other specialist weapons and subjects which I have not mentioned. But the items which I have mentioned must be mastered by all soldiers in the infantry. Time does not permit of going into the ramifications of these subjects, but it takes no Philadelphia lawyer to figure out that it is quite simple to keep men busy for two years and more trying to master them. I can assure you, gentlemen, it has meant working hard and spending many nights on the job,—and there's still lots to be taught.

And then combine this training with field work, with all arms participating. By all arms, I mean field artillery, anti-tank artillery, machine gun units, engineers, etc., involving schemes lasting anywhere from one day to ten days. Such manoeuvres come along about twice a month, and are not possible here under the present set-up. So that, gentlemen, you will appreciate that efficient, conscientious men—the type of men it has been my honour to direct—have not had time to get disgruntled.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Training has been strenuous and persistent, but then there is the other side of each man's life. First, may I mention here, that our men appreciate the feeling of satisfaction existing amongst the English at having Canadians, well equipped and well trained, to safeguard England. The English people are quite open in their remarks on this subject, and it has had the effect of helping our men to realize that, while their actual job has not come, yet their's surely is the most important role in the British Army of today. The role of the defence of the soul of the Empire.

Prepare to Push Germans Into Sea.

I don't think I am divulging any military secret when I say that the particular role given in this defence plan is an aggressive one—that of pushing the Germans into the sea after a landing had been effected by the enemy. For it was openly conceded that should invasion be attempted by the Germans, they would succeed in getting into the country. And I repeat that the English people, to the point almost of belittlement of their own home armies, were happy in the thought that Canadians had been chosen to protect what is dearest to them—their own homes. And when the powers-that-be consider—if they have not already considered it—that possibility of invasion has passed, the Canadian soldier knows that his assignment will be one of greatest importance and magnitude toward the successful conclusion of the war.

And then there is the lighter side of life. Arrangements are made to transport men to points of interest practically every Sunday on which there are no manoeuvres.

Three times the Regiment has been on operational roles to the south coast, and these in themselves bring about a very nice and acceptable change, together with the knowledge that the Regiment is in the front line of defence in England, and any work, such as putting up barbed wire and weapon pits, etc., is work that is going to stay up to do a job. During these roles, men are billeted in evacuated houses and schools over a large area, and they make many friends.

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE

Telephone
M 3192

H. MELVIN
MELVIN & COMPANY
CALGARY

DOMINION BANK BUILDING
ALBERTA

J. W. LITTLETON

Loans
Estates Managed
Automobiles Financed

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Then, there is leave. The boys get leave once every three months—they get seven days. They used to get nine if they were going to Scotland or north of a certain point in England. The authorities cancelled that arrangement for they found that all Canadians were having their passes made out to places north of that line.

A free warrant is given twice a year. The boys mostly have many invitations to spend their leaves at private homes. Personally I had to go to Ireland. I received a letter from my Cousin Pat over there. I'll read it to you.

So I went to Dublin.

The Trip to England.

And now back to a word about our trip over. We participated in a convoy of about six large passenger liners. My regiment had the pleasure of sailing on a 36,000-ton ship that had not yet carried passengers, and that had not yet been turned into a troop ship. It was a very beautiful boat, but the trimmings and pastel shades of the bedrooms, and the appointments brought forth the suggestion that the ship had originally been conceived, in iniquity. All we hoped was that the Lord would not wreak any vengeance during this trip. It has made many trips since, and now carries over five thousand passengers. I came back on it, and you can well imagine that many of the alluring pastel shades and appointments have disappeared, and the suite I had going over was filled with bunks holding twelve officers instead of two.

We left the shores of Canada on a bright, sunshiny day—a rare thing, they tell me, for those parts—and about the third day out great excitement swept through the boat—we had caught a whale on the bow of our ship. It was 20 to 25 feet long, and we had just succeeded in getting a couple of hundred of the men round to see it when it became disentangled and disappeared. The captain of the ship said he had known of only one other such an incident in his forty years at sea.

We ran into quite a little fog and it seemed peculiar to me that the ship's company welcomed it. In those days foghorns were not allowed, and, of course, no radios were allowed, but the convoy closed in, also did the escort. The fifth morning was very foggy, and just as we were at boat drill, the fog sirens blew throughout the convoy. On looking out, we saw coming directly at us, not more, it seemed, than twenty yards away, ships of a freight convoy. About eight of these freighters passed diagonally through our convoy, and the captain of our ship said it was an act of God that there had not been a major catastrophe. Some wag said in a loud voice, too, "That the Devil wasn't a bad chap, either." Our fog buoy was cut off by one of the boats, and that was the only damage reported.

On our sixth evening out, the Regiment was giving a dinner to the ship's officers, and at our meat course, we felt a slight tremor and heard what seemed like a particularly heavy thud down below on the ship. Then another, and a few minutes later, another. The question was asked what this might be, but if the ship's officers knew they certainly did not reveal

anything. Very few minutes later, the ship's sirens and klaxons sounded. We knew what this meant. "Adjust lifebelts, man your lifeboats." As I got on deck to my boat station, I saw out to portside, six destroyers speeding round in a large circle dropping depth charges. After about one hour, the "all-clear" signal was passed around and word was received that two torpedoes had been fired at us, but luckily had missed their mark. Our destroyers had been more successful, reporting destruction of one submarine.

Training in Beautiful Sussex.

Land looked good to everyone next morning, and to those of us who had seen Scotland and England before, they looked more beautiful than ever. Most of our training was done down south of the Thames, and in the beautiful country of Sussex. Here, as throughout England, are the myriad of winding hard-surface roads, each curve presenting a new scene of delight. From Spring till late Autumn a profusion of bloom, hedgerows of rhododendrons, with their vivid colours and large blooms, extending here and there for miles; blackthorn bushes with their white bloom; here and there green banks coloured with primroses and violets. Now and then, a river with its highly coloured launches and boats and the odd swan majestically perched up here and there amongst a mass of water lilies. Here and there a field literally a mass of daffodils, and then later on in the year, two and three storey houses covered by creeping scarlet, white and cream roses. Truly, a beautiful country, and as one day passes into another, we see the cattle, horses and sheep grazing peacefully in the fields, and the kiddies walking to and from their schools. Surely a beautiful, peaceful land, and just as one used to think that, out of the peace would come the wailing of the siren telling everyone that danger lurked beyond the clouds.

What happens? Nothing much! The kiddies continue to walk to their school. There is no hurrying to their shelters; they just carry on nowadays, and hope that this raid is not for them. And so at night, few people run to the shelters. Most people have their beds arranged in their own homes to best advantage, and my personal thought is that they are just as well there. The tubes in London are occupied pretty much by the same people nightly, and are quite safe.

AUTO GLASS FITTED IN CARS		
WINDOW GLASS - MIRRORS		
<i>We specialize in</i> BRITISH Products		
The Bennett Glass Co., Limited		
228 - 7th Ave. East	Phone M 1778	Calgary, Alberta

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

The average shelter is only splinter-proof, and most people have fixed some place up in their home that is splinter-proof, and remain there.

Air raids have been infrequent, as you know, since Russia entered the war, and air-fights by day are seldom seen any more. In fact, since September of last year, there have been practically none visible.

I have been to Bristol, London, Southampton and Portsmouth, since they were badly blitzed. In Bristol and London, one can be shown around many miles without seeing any appreciable damage. On the other hand, one can see many blocks in Bristol and London, both in business and residential districts, razed to the ground. But business carries on much as usual in these two cities, new premises being arranged for as quickly as possible. What I was particularly interested in was the manner in which buyers kept on buying regardless of the possibility, even probability, of being wiped out over night.

Experiences in Bristol.

I had a couple of interesting experiences in Bristol. Our pipe band was invited to play at Bristol over August Bank Holiday Monday. As president of the band, I accompanied it. The band was officially received by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and I was received personally by him at his Chambers next day. I was invited to sign the Distinguished Visitors' Book after having enjoyed a glass of famous Bristol cream. Four pages of this book were water-stained resulting from enemy action when the original City Chambers were blitzed. These pages were duly inscribed.

On looking over the names—just about fourteen in all in the term of the Lord Mayor—I saw the following signatures:

Churchill.	Eden.
Sikorsky	Elizabeth Regina.
Wendel Wilkie.	George, R.I.

I induced some mirth when I said: "My Lord, the signature Johnson will surely outclass all these others." We compromised on the signature: "Johnson, The Calgary Highlanders." Incidental, but it brought to my mind that The Calgary Highlanders, amongst our many troops from this city serving in England, is the only regiment bearing Calgary's name.

And the other interesting experience took place in not so distinguished a place, but nevertheless in a very beautiful spot just on the outskirts of Bristol. It was in one of those grand meeting places peculiar to England—a lovely old pub—and about a quarter to ten on a Saturday night.

It was crowded when I entered with a friend and we were winding our way through to the beautiful garden in the rear when I heard a gentle voice saying slowly—"What tartan is that?" (I was wearing a kilt). I turned and saw two white-haired gentlemen, the one addressing me being quite old—both enjoying a glass of old English ale,—and answered him. "That is the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders kilt, sir." To which the old gent replied: "Are you an Argyll and Sutherland Highlander? I like them."

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

I said: "No, I am a Calgary Highlander, affiliated with the Argylls."

He replied: "You said Calgary—do you mean Calgary, Canada."
I said: "Yes."

He then took from his pocket an electioneering pamphlet printed in Calgary, with the words: "Vote for Reg Smith" with a picture of Reg thereon. He said: "Do you know him?"

I said: "I surely do."

"Well," says the old gent, "he's my son, and here's his brother."
Needless to say another round was ordered.

Good, Wholesome Food.

And now a word about food in England. There is lots of good, wholesome food, if not the variety that there is here. Lots of bread, and if no butter, there's lots of good margarine, which efficiently takes its place. There are plenty of potatoes, and lots of England's 57 varieties of vegetables 39 of these are cabbage and 18 are brussels sprouts). Eggs are scarce, but I understand tremendous shipments of eggs have recently been made to England from Canada. There are no oranges and little or no fresh fruits available to troops. Juices also are very rare, and the only grapefruit I saw was in cans in parcels from home. Cigarettes are, of course, tremendously welcome.

I saw an article recently which would have the effect of discouraging people from sending parcels. It mentioned something of one airman losing 18,000 cigarettes, and it mentioned something of a lady who bought boxes of chocolates, and removed layers of chocolates, substituting cigarettes. Such statements are ridiculous. Parcels on the whole get over there in good shape and are not tampered with. I have records over the past thirteen months—probably the hardest we'll have to face on the Atlantic Ocean—and these records show 84% of parcels mailed are received.

With regard to sending cigarettes in a chocolate box—I may say that is inviting theft for chocolates are a very rare and real treat.

And now I would like to close with a word on the officers' and private soldiers' greatest inspiration over there—the letters they receive from home.

So often unwittingly, mothers, wives, and sweethearts write in a very strained manner about how they miss their men, and can anything be done to hurry the return of their men to their homes. This type of letter really does get officers and men down, and it's very apparent after every mail-day the type of letter that has been received. I suggest we all use our influence to have more cheery letters go over there,—letters which say:

"Dear John—Yes, we surely miss you, but we are proud you are over there, and we don't want to see your ugly face till you've beaten Hitler, Musso, and their gangs."

Thank you! Any questions?

With The Dunster Force

By Major J. D. Campbell

I HAVE been asked to come here and talk to you on my experience with the Dunster Force. I feel rather diffident about it all, standing here in front of all you men who have probably had more experiences in the world than I have, and this thing I want to talk about is just an episode.

I am just going to talk to you on the steps that led up to this Force, some of its activities and the object of its mission.

About the end of 1917 I was serving with a Battery in France—at Passchendaele, as a matter of fact, with C.R.A., as it was at that time. I was given an opportunity to go to a School, which I did. By the way this Course was in two Schools—the first part was at Shoeburyness and the practical end at Salisbury Plain. I noticed before the end of the week that there was a General who used to come in every day, sitting sometimes towards the front, and at other times at the side or behind. On the last day of the Course, he got up and came out with me as I was almost last. He said, "I want you to come and have dinner with me." So we went to dinner and talked of many things here and there, and afterwards he said: "Now, I am here for a purpose—I have been watching you and the fact of the matter is that I am going on a secret mission. I cannot tell you where; I cannot tell you what we are going to do, but I would like you to come. What do you think about it? You will have lots to do with guns and revolvers. You can finish the second part of your Course and see me again, but in the meantime, I am at the R.A.C. and I would like you to come and see me there." Afterwards I went to his room and there he informed me of the fact that he was going away in three weeks' time, or less. He said, "I cannot tell you what is in view—you must take me on trust." So I said "alright" and went to Salisbury Plain to finish the Course. He asked me to come back as soon as I had finished and told me to say "Goodbye" to my friends and that sort of thing as I would not be seeing them for some time. I was told to go

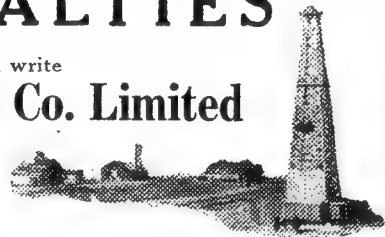
OIL ROYALTIES

For full information write

Clifton C. Cross & Co. Limited

Lancaster Building

CALGARY



BRANCHES: Winnipeg - Regina - Saskatoon - Vancouver
Lethbridge - Edmonton - Victoria - Brandon - Hamilton
Windsor - Toronto - Montreal

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

to the Tower of London and to report to a Colonel (I have forgotten his name) at a certain time, on a certain day, which I did.

When I went to the Tower of London and was taken in there was quite a large room available there as a Mess, and I slept there all night, by myself. I went into the officers' bar and was there all by myself, and I was waited upon by an officer. However, things improved the next day, when two or three other officers turned up and we sat around and talked of things we knew, and would like to know, and so on.

The Secret Mission.

About four days afterwards there were probably about one hundred officers there, all as ignorant as I was. We had to wait on ourselves. Our food was brought in to us, so that we had no outside communication. We were told we were going to do an intelligence job, and that we would have to draw a kit, which cost us quite a little thought, for the kit we were issued was one suit of drill, short socks, fur overcoats and snow boots. We could not deduct much from that. We were taken to a large room for a lecture, and while we were there another party arrived, about the same size in numbers as ourselves. They all marched in, and they were apparently from another part of London. They took up a certain place and we had this lecture. Still, we did not really know anything. They told us we were going to a strange part of the world; our duties would be very discreet. We found out that a party would consist of one officer and one sergeant, and that our job would be to try and raise levies, or, in other words, recruit from the native population in the country that we were going to. Apart from that, we had no inkling.

We were then told to be ready to pack up and leave. We were taken in closed busses to Victoria station. The train drew up and we were hurried inside. There were some American and Canadian officers there also. We were quite by ourselves. We were not allowed to even smoke. We were not allowed to see anyone. We were told there would be four members to a compartment for some time. After a time, when entrainment was completed, we were told that anyone who wanted anything for their comfort could get it from the canteen attendant who came along and took orders. The two Canadians and one Australian officer I was with were very agreeable fellows. The officers altogether comprised almost equal numbers of Australians, Canadians, United Kingdom and South Africans. Among the three I was with, someone suggested a case of whisky, which we succeeded in obtaining, using it meantime for a footstool. So we went along. One fine morning at Monte Carlo, we stopped in the station and there was a band there and we got down and danced in the station and had a fine time. Eventually we crossed into Italy and went down the Adriatic to Taranto, which we have heard of again in recent times. When we got there, there was a boat waiting for us. We embarked again, but on this occasion we did not have things quite so much to ourselves. The rail of the boat was lined with nurses. We did not see much of them for they had a very strict matron and she watched us very carefully. The matron must

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

have decided that we were a bad-looking lot for all the nurses moved to "B" deck, and she demanded that they should have their meals at special hours. At the end of "B" deck there was a bar, facing a long passage. One night at about nine o'clock a certain Canadian (whom I heard died the other day in Winnipeg, by the way) and I were standing at the bar, and when we looked down the passage outside the cabins we noticed all the nurses' shoes neatly placed outside the doors. We said to ourselves, "Something must be done about this." So we went into the Steward's pantry and got a very large laundry sack and picked up every pair of shoes. The Steward had not had time to give them each a chalk mark to distinguished which cabin they originated from.

Since we were supposed to be at breakfast at eight o'clock, and we rather expected the nurses would be somewhat delayed, we were down there first, and we left space for two or three at each table. The matron marched them all down and they had to sit at these available spaces, and they did, so we beat them on that.

We went on to Alexandria and from there we went across Egypt to Port Suez and got another boat there. The only information we could get from the captain was that he was going to Aden, and we did not go ashore. I knew a good deal about that country, and after we left Aden we were still in sight of land, so I knew we were going along the Arabian coast, and eventually we arrived in the Persian Gulf and finally at Basra.

Meeting the General for First Time.

Eventually, we had to get to Baghdad on a stern wheeler, and that part of the journey was quite eventful. The captain had seen a good deal of navigation, probably in the Yukon, and he was invited to come and see us, and he told us all about the journey, so we were prepared for the journey up the Tigris. When at Baghdad we met the General and we were told his name was Dunstable and they were going to call it the "Dunster" Force. The General was something in the nature of Kipling's "Stokey" and he was just made for this job—for one thing he spoke Russian, Arabian and Persian. He had spent most of his time on the North-West Frontier. Here we were first told of the real job of this mission.

In 1917 the Russians revolted. They were in all the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea and parts of Mesopotamia. The whole Russian army threw their arms down and most of them walked home. This left that part of the country open to be invested by the Turks, through Afghanistan. Our mission, primarily, was to go into that part of the country, drop an officer and a sergeant here and there, and try and raise levies and re-establish that line.

Persia itself is a country that is very mountainous, the mountains running from probably five thousand feet to as high as fifteen, sixteen or seventeen thousand feet. We stayed together as far as Hamadan; farther than that we were told we had to go on our own. Persia was

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

in a state of famine, because before the Russians first started, the Turks took all that was in the country. They were followed by the Russians, whose armies lived entirely on the country. The Russians paid in rifles for what they took. When they revolted, they simply left, and they left little behind them. Things were terrible for food and other things, particularly in Armenia, where there was so little left in the country. We were told that we were the fourth lot, so we could not expect to get any supply in the country, and that we would have to live as meagerly as possible.

We were to have no transport—just 200 crowns to a man (a crown in our money amounting to about 40c); each coin was just about the size of our half-dollar bit. We had all our clothes, rifle and 500 rounds of ball ammunition to carry and it did not present any easy problem, since we had to maintain ourselves. Each man was entirely independent of his neighbour, and we hoped to buy what we needed in the villages, though some of them were 100 or 150 miles apart. I have taken a chupattie, paid four crowns for it, and been damn well glad to get it even though it was mouldy. I have gone to a desert village and pulled the husks off maize, ground them and boiled them into porridge.

However, it was decided, from the state of the country, that it would be impossible to move as a body, so we decided to divide ourselves into small parties, just sufficient to be able to protect ourselves against the Kurds. It was decided that the minimum numbers we could use would be about eighteen officers and eighteen sergeants, and march probably with three to five days' interval. The weather was getting damnably hot, and we were still down on the Mesopotamian plain, so it was thought that until we got into the higher altitudes we would march by night and sleep during the day. We had no revolvers—just walking sticks. We found that this business of marching by night did not work out quite so well. We arranged that the officers should take the lead, and they marched about a mile ahead of the sergeants. Each party in this way could check the other's movements. The reason the night marching did not work out so well was that if we came to a village every door was barred and the only way to get any of them open would be to break them down.

Houlds & Booth LIMITED Sheet Metal Products of All Kinds Manufacturers of Calgaric Gas Heaters CALGARY - ALBERTA

ALBERTA LAUNDRY LIMITED DRY CLEANERS Phone R 2051 730 - 2nd AVENUE WEST Calgary, Alberta
--

Encounter Well Armed Tribes.

So we had to change the method of marching from night to day, and the conditions were not so bad for day marching. One benefit of this was that if either party was attacked the other could come to their assistance. Many of the numerous tribes were well armed, and their arms carried a slug of lead about one and a half inches by half an inch, which it is almost impossible for one man to take and carry on, and they had had quite a lot of practice amongst themselves.

This first part of the journey from Baku to Hamadan was about three hundred miles, and some nights we were literally sleeping in deep snow and another night you would not want a shirt on, except to keep the mosquitoes off. That explained the variety of clothing. By this time Dunstable had gone on ahead of us and he arrived at Hamadan before we did. When he got there he found that almost everybody who mattered was in the pay of the Turks and Germans. Some of them also hoped to get into our pay at the same time, so that there was that difficulty to get over. They told us that we would have a hard time to get anything. People were starving and dying in the streets in Hamadan and in order to get supplies in, we employed every person we could find on road-making, and eventually we got out first lot of cars. These cars were Ford pick-up trucks and they helped the situation a great deal. However, ahead of us they were having trouble, and Dunstable told us that we must try and get through to the Baku region.

Out of all this conglomeration there was one neat piece of work by General Becherakof. The men marched slowly, but steadily, getting as far as Kasvin, when they said they were tired of it and they could not stand it any longer. They said they had been so long without decent food that they could not stand it, and they were through. About two days later, just after Reveille, it was reported that there was a nomad band of considerable strength creeping up, but Becherakof told me he did not take any notice of that. We got a later message, under a flag of truce, so Becherakof said, "All right, I will see him." He had been wounded, and always walked with the use of a heavy walking stick. This emissary came and asked to see Becherakof. He said, "I am Becherakof." Then he started to tell him what he wanted. He wanted Becherakof to pile his arms and they would guarantee his passage to the Caspian Sea. Of course, Becherakof quickly saw through that. They simply wanted to get the British unarmed, and then it would be simple. Becherakof said, "Be off with you—I will give you twenty minutes to get there," raising his stick and almost threw him out. He said, "General Becherakof, unless you come to terms here and now, there won't be a man of yours left alive tonight." Becherakof said, "Be off with you." He gave them twenty minutes and then he attacked, and, well, after a bit of a fight they left fifty or sixty dead and some wounded and then fled. Becherakof said, four or five days after, "I don't think we will hear any more from these people—I am going off to the Caspian Sea". Which he did.

Reinforcements Arrive.

We were only a small party—twelve officers. We could not depend on any other units to give us support, and I was beginning to get worried, when a message came from Hamadan, from Dunstable, to say that there were two companies of Ghurkas, he was bringing along with him. These Ghurkas arrived and we gave them a few days' rest—told them the position and what to expect—we had to march 150 miles to the Caspian Sea, in a country identical to France, only the valleys were more thickly wooded. The Russians for many years had been building roads as far as Hamadan, and they built fairly good roads, and with a motor car you could get along there. We knew of this man who was named Kucha Khan. Some said he was a Kurd—others said he was a Turk, and everybody knew him—he was a terror to them, but we could never find anyone who had ever seen him. He was simply a name and he was keeping to this road, and he could enfilade any party passing through, practically without being observed.

So we started off one day for the sea and made for a place called Rhest, 125 miles off. We could not travel very fast. We arrived at Rhest—two companies of Ghurkas and their own officers and our twelve—only nine men had been killed, which was extremely lucky.

We took up a position at Rhest on the level plain. The plain runs right to the Caspian Sea, about eighty foot above sea level.

The whole of that area cultivates plums and melons, which are exported to Russia by the Caspian Sea, to all parts of the Caucasus and to Astrakhan. When we got to Rhest we were told that if Khucha Khan would do anything he would do it while we were there. We were then 600 miles from our base in Baghdad. We went about protecting ourselves against an attack, and knew that these tribes usually attack at night. We had been there three or four days when he attacked in force. We had prepared our defences as well as possible. The streets were so narrow you could jump from one side to the other side. We had our headquarters in the Bank of Persia, and that was where he made his most determined attack. We had the approaches very well set out and after about two hours they had had enough to make them withdraw. The Ghurkas tore them to pieces. The Ghurkas have a short knife with a curved blade, and when they are children they must learn to cut the head off a sheep at one stroke before they are considered proficient with the knife. That is how they are brought up, and they can use this knife to very great advantage. They scared these fellows and they turned tail and ran for it. We did not see anything of them the following day. The day after, just at sundown, they gave us a chance to have another go at them, and that was the end of Khucha Khan and his force. We then decided our next move would be to the Caspian Sea, so we proceeded towards Baku.

The Reds were in full control in Baku, and the man in charge was a Red sailor, about 25 years of age. Dunstable said, "Now we have got to see this thing through. Tomorrow morning we will go with two cars—about ten officers." We got to within about four miles of the

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

town and Dunstable said he would go in himself with two officers—and off he went and he got a very poor reception.

This young Red had with him some of the bluejackets from one of the gunboats in the Caspian, and he was not going to be talked to by any General. Dunstable tried to smooth him down, and definitely found it was impossible. Then he said, "You and I have had a very interesting talk. Now I am a General in charge of British troops—yes, British troops. For your information, I have three divisions. From now on consider yourself under arrest." Then he said to one of his staff: "Get back and fetch some more of these men of ours." We went in, not numbering more than ten, with revolvers and two machine guns. We trained one machine gun on the ships to prevent them leaving. We were getting friends from all sources, following along to join our service—in one instance there were about six or seven hundred came over and said they were on our side—they no longer were with the Bolsheviks. We stayed there about seven or eight days in this way and no more troops appeared. We were afraid to send anyone back or give any information as to our numbers. Eventually, we got another twenty officers and sergeants, and we then decided to go to Baku.

Where Numbers Didn't Matter

Dunstable said: "We know there are several thousand men—probably twelve thousand—most of them well armed, but we have got to take it. I want seven of your party and the late British Consul—MacDonald—to go to Baku on Saturday morning and take it. Numbers don't matter—you have got to go and take Baku. We must go in and forestall any desire they may have to get rid of us. "What are we going to take?" we asked. "Only our revolvers and machine guns?" "All right, you can take two machine guns for your own protection. By the way, in Baku there are three gunboats, armed with four-inch guns."

Members of All Military Units



Are assured a Cordial Welcome at the

PALACE

Manager.

P. D. EGAN,

CALGARY'S FAMILY THEATRE

**Where the LATEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE in
MOVING PICTURES are ALWAYS FEATURED.**

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

We started on Saturday afternoon and arrived at Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea. We arrived there on Sunday afternoon, when we appeared off the slip. As soon as we left, he broadcast that a large British force—three divisions—was mustering at Enzeli for the defence of the Caucasus. Next day we arrived there, and flew the Union Jack and the old Russian flag at the stern. We got in those gunboats and they struck their flag, and we made a signal for the Admiral to come up, which he did. He asked us what we had for Regimental Headquarters. (He knew what it was about—he was on our side, but dared not show it). We said we wanted quarters as near the centre of the town as possible. He said that the two hotels were both taken up by Russian Committees and the Army Staff, but that the Metropole was the best. We told him: "We will give you until four o'clock, and the Metropole Hotel has to be cleared by then for us." He said: "They cannot be cleared out." Our reply was: "They have got to clear out." He went away and came back about three-thirty and said, "You can come in now." So the seven of us got off the boat and went to the Metropole, humping our machine guns and armed with our revolvers. When we got to the Metropole, the last of the staff were just carrying their belongings out of it—in fact, they moved out in such a hurry that they left some stationery behind them, which we found most useful.

We decided that we were a very small party and we must do something about it—we must get someone behind us. By the way, before we had been in the hotel many minutes, we had a number of people who wanted to join our little band. We had to protect this hotel, because there were a large percentage of Turks who were inhabitants of Baku, and in any trouble, Turks would side with Turks. The only way to do was to ask these boys to go and find some sandbags. If they could and we dug up the street, filled the sandbags and placed them so that just one man could enter, we could cover the entrance with a machine gun. We barricaded up one of the stairways and at the top of that put another machine gun. We stayed there ten days. Then twenty-five men of the Hampshires arrived, with an officer. We were then in full control of Baku. The Russian boats started leaving, taking with them the whole of the arsenal, which they were going to move further up the Caspian Sea. We sent word that if they did not bring it back, we would sink every ship. They brought it back. They took all the money out of the banks—we could not get that back.

Fighting the Last Battle.

Well, we got settled down, and, eventually, after some weeks, we were able to count on somewhere in the vicinity of 400 British at Baku. On the day we fought the last battle, we had the assistance of a certain number of others, principally Armenians, who were scared to death of a Turk. We were told, eventually, by a deserter, that he was going to make a demonstration against us, which he did one day, and we had to fall back, from three o'clock in the morning all day. By evening time, we were back on the outskirts of the town. I had no means of returning or saving my guns. I had a battery of 4.5's and four 18 pounders, and they were the only means of transport. We had to use them for transport, all along the line.

Then Dunstable decided we should evacuate by boats. As soon as the boats got into position, they were shelled like hell and we had to move the boats further out. We felt it would be a good thing to take anything useful with us, so we loaded them up with everything. Dunstable told me to save the 18 pounders and blow up the 4.5's. All the animals we shot at the dockside before leaving. Several police and all the town dignitaries, when they found we were leaving, asked to come, saying, surely we would not leave them there for the Turks to get them, and the town dignitaries then proceeded to take their staff. By the time we left we had practically the whole of the town down at the dockside.

Eventually we got away. I was on the H.Q. ship and the Australians were on the second ship and we wanted to steam out at once because the gunboats were still there, and we expected trouble from them. I was on the bridge—Dunstable, I and the Captain—and we had not got very far when a shell came right through the bridge. The skipper did not like it, being on the bridge himself, and he gave the signal to the engine room to "Stop." He was quickly thrown down and the signal given to the engine room "Full speed ahead," and we dodged and went backwards and forwards, and we went out close to the bows of those gunboats and each vessel got away."

January 23rd, 1942.

The Roots of Empire



Yes, the roots of Empire lie in trade — trade between the different parts of our Empire. The Hudson's Bay Company is proud to maintain the bonds of Empire trade and adopt this slogan—

BUY BRITISH

Hudson's Bay Company

A Brief Visit To England

By Lt.-Col L. A. Cavanaugh

THE first thing I should do in a talk of this kind is to pass along to this meeting the kind regards and best wishes of one who was instrumental in the formation of this Institute, namely, Major-General George Pearkes, V.C., Commander of the First Canadian Division. It was my good fortune to have luncheon with him at his mess and he said he looked forward to the day when he could return, meet with you, have a few cocktails at a Vimy Dinner, and once again enjoy the close association of old friends.

You will all be pleased to know that although he has passed through a very serious illness, he at present is looking splendid and appears to be in the very best of health.

That pretty well applies to all our Calgary officers. Naturally, I did not have the opportunity to see them all, but those whom I did contact were looking fine. Especially Lieut.-Col. Fred Scott, of the Calgary Highlanders. I have never seen him looking better, and that reminds me that you will be proud, I know, to hear that that regiment—our own Calgary Unit—has made a splendid name for itself already in competition, not only with other Canadian Units, but with Imperial Troops located in that area or command.

You all noticed on the front page of last night's evening paper the pictures of Col. Scott and his second-in-command, Major Fred Johnson (my former Credit Manager) meeting His Majesty King George VI.

Assumes Air of Seriousness.

Col. P. R. Shields is in the pink of condition; jovial as usual, but with an air of seriousness that his greater responsibilities have thrust upon him. That he would do a good job was to be expected, and he has not disappointed anyone in that respect. I had the opportunity to spend some time with "Pete" as most of you know him, and it was particularly fortunate for me to be there when he was making an official inspection of my old Company, the Ammunition Company, R.C.A.S.C. It occupied a whole day and was, indeed, most interesting.

Under present conditions you can well understand the necessity for cover, camouflage, and dispersal. Up until the present, and in fact up until an invasion takes place, the attack on Britain has all been from the air, hence it was exceedingly interesting to see the methods used by our troops in selecting their billets and taking steps for protection.

Our First Division is on a war footing and operating basis, allotted to its own area in the general scheme of things, and this one Company will give you an idea of their dispersal.

By glancing at the speedometer I noticed it took us just nine and a half miles to cover the H.Q. and four operating sections, each section self-contained and on its own, billeted in homes out in the country,

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

outside the villages either commandeered for the purpose or evacuated by families for other locations they felt were safer.

Each of these selections was made with a view of enabling all the vehicles in the transport to be carefully concealed from the air. When I remind you this one Company alone, when in convoy, covers six and a half miles of roadway, it will give you a slight idea of mechanized warfare. One of the most important of present day duties is that of protection against air raids. Daily duties are assigned not only the normal or usual anti-aircraft light machine gun posts, but each and every location has its bags of sand, pails of water, stirrup pumps, long-handled shovels for the handling of incendiary bombs. This in addition to improved gas detectors and the usual decontamination equipment.

Not only are the sub-units well dispersed, but that applies as well to Unit formations, and they are all ready on short notice to immediately go into action according to fore-arranged places on the job assigned them, when, and if an invasion takes place.

Now, on your mind undoubtedly is the question, "What do they think over there of an invasion?" Well, the thought of the man on the street is that it will never be attempted. The Military mind thinks it will for these reasons:—

1. Because of the moral effect on the people, not only in Germany, but in occupied countries.
2. Because in that way, and in that way only, can a decision be obtained.

Well, now your next thought is, "What are they preparing to repel the invader?" It took a long time for the authorities to realize the necessity, but once Belgium and France fell, the great need for speed was self-evident, and I can assure you that once they started they have unremittingly continued. The United Kingdom has one job today to which all other effort is subordinated—that is, "Win the War." Anyone riding through the country, visiting the beaches, will see some of this. Some pictures have been published which some of you have seen.

Prepared for Defence.

It is common knowledge that the seas and beaches are well mined. It is clear even to the non-Military mind that the large concrete blocks stretched along the beaches are put there as tank obstructions; following these are miles and miles of concertina barbed wire. Machine gun emplacements and anti-tank guns are then located at selected points. All roads are blocked at intervals, and these blocks are of concrete and steel inserts. Where it is considered necessary to keep roads open to civilian and military traffic a space is allowed for one car but plugs are inserted in the road which can be quickly removed and mines set in their place.

At many places throughout the country there are many natural streams which form tank barriers, and where there are none, ditches and traps have been prepared; these also with generous rolls of con-
cer-

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

tina wire, and in each case again supported by cleverly disguised gun emplacements. Large pastures, fields or golf courses, that might serve as an emergency landing field, now have ditches running across them, or have wooden or concrete posts standing up in them to interfere with landing of planes or gliders.

The whole of the island is divided into various Army commands, then again sub-divided, as you well know, so that each subordinate unit has its area and its role to perform. The anti-aircraft batteries are under a separate command, and the whole, including the Home Guard, have their plans well laid as to the parts they play in case of an invasion.

One must pay tribute to these Home Guards, mainly veterans of the last Great War. They carry on their civilian jobs and then most nights, and some days, they are on duty, and to my way of thinking, if I understand them correctly, it is just going to be plain suicide for the German who meets them. They are not doing this for fun, nor for recreation, nor for education; they are in grim reality guarding their own homes and firesides.

Let me tell you of an incident that will describe some of these men. A certain Brigadier on an inspection of an area patrolled and guarded by the Home Guard was pleasantly surprised to find in the person of a sentry his solicitor—a very well known and wealthy barrister of London. When they engaged in personal conversation the solicitor suggested the Brigadier wait until the relief arrived, which he did, and in the guard were two be-ribboned chaps who, upon being questioned as to

All the Best in
HARDWARE
and its allied
lines

A STORE SERVICE
unequalled for reliability
which in 75 years has
become the largest and
best in Western Canada.

ASHDOWNS
ESTD 1888

110 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary.

KEEP FIT!



EAT MORE

*Victory
Bread*

FOR ENERGY

A Quality Product of

**Canadian Bakeries
LIMITED**

"Masters of the Oven"

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

what they did in the last war admitted to having served, the one as a Major-General, the other as a Rear Admiral, and both were now again ready to assist as unassuming privates.

That is, however, the spirit which animates the people of Britain today. The desire on the part of each and every one to do something to assist. It can well be illustrated by the story told by an old friend of mine living in London. Since the rationing of petrol (gasoline) in Great Britain he usually catches a taxi to take him to his station where he boards a suburban train for home. Just a day or two before I arrived, the taxi driver (he generally had the same driver) said, "Well, Mr. Ardern, I won't be driving you after today. I'm quitting this job." "Well," my friend said, "what are you going to do now?" The reply was, "I'm tired of taking it from these '—— ———' and I've joined an anti-aircraft battery, so I can give 'em back some of their own."

Doing His Bit at 86.

Another incident will give you a further idea. People who have cars are usually very generous in picking up others who wish to get home. One chap heading out to the south-west out of London saw a white handkerchief being waved (it was in a blackout, late afternoon or early evening) and stopping to pick up an elderly man, inquired as to what he was doing out. "Well, you see, sir, I have been retired for some time, but when the war broke out I felt I would like to do something to help so I wrote my old boss, Sir John ——— and asked if he could give me something where I could help. Sir John replied, as he was doing volunteer work he said he could give me a "writing job" (clerical), no pay, of course, and so I took it. I have been riding my bicycle, as I have about four miles to go each way, but since the short winter days I have been afraid to ride in the blackout." "How old are you?" asked my friend. "I'm 86, sir, but I'm glad to be able to do my bit." And that is the spirit of Great Britain.

Now to get back to our Canadian Troops. The Second Division was in barracks, but expected soon, and probably is by now, in billets. It has been a great strain on all drivers of motor vehicles to become accustomed to driving without lights. Not only that, but to drive right-hand drive vehicles on the left-hand side of the road. You must remember that civilian traffic still carries on, and the Army not only has its own traffic problem, but the civilian one as well. Lights are all muffled. For civilians a shutter-like arrangement on the left front lamp, with a very small aperture in the right. For Military Units only an eighth-inch hole in the right lens, it all being painted out solid and a half moon shaped hole in the left lens about an inch and a half long and an inch deep, using a 15 candlepower bulb.

In London and other cities there are low candlepower blue lights well shaded to indicate street corners. The curbs and posts are painted white, and although traffic signals are painted out, there still shows a faint cross to indicate the red and green signals so as to control traffic.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

In convoy at night only the leading vehicle has lights as mentioned and the rear has a red tail light. All others, no lights. However, the differential case is painted white and there is a small bulb up under the body shining on to the white differential. That is the guide.

However, our men are becoming adjusted to it, and I made several trips at night over the famous "Hog's Back" many of you remember, as well as in and about many of the smaller villages. Our lads are well quartered, in comfortable homes. In fact, some of the estates upon which they are located could be called ideal were it not for the drawback of an occasional bomb. Some of these places have their own private lakes, streams, gardens, flower beds, fruit trees, etc. In fact, one of our Calgary outfits is located just across the road from a beautiful golf course, where they are allowed to play all day (if they have the time) for a shilling.

The men look fit. They are somewhat envious of the activity of the Australians in Africa, and as they went into this expecting to fight, they are chafing for action, but every day gives them just that much more knowledge and experience to repel any attempted invasion, and I am told that the Canadians have been assigned a very important task, and there is no denying the fact that they are hoping for the chance. There is no thought on the part of anyone but that regardless of how brutal the attack may be, or with any new type of fiendish instruments or methods the insane cunning of Hitler's henchmen may devise, such attempts will be thoroughly checkmated and destroyed.

A Glimpse at London.

Now, I feel you would like to know how London is taking it, for London is emblematic of all Great Britain, and because it is London, it has been getting the greater part of the bombing. If you could be picked up right now and placed in the centre of a square mile in the vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral, you would immediately declare that London was completely destroyed, and you would be correct insofar as your eyes told you. But if you were to be dropped on any one of London's several hundred other streets, there are many, very many places where you would say, "London has not been touched." It is a good bit like the old story of the four blind men describing the elephant. Each had a different idea, because one felt the leg, one an ear, one his side, and one the trunk. A square mile in the centre of Calgary would mean the loss of our financial and retail area, but in Greater London, which has an area of probably 1,200 square miles, it doesn't look so big. True, there has been plenty of damage, running into millions of pounds, and each week brings additional losses, but there is only a small percentage so far compared to the whole.

One London writer claims that the damage in Madrid and Warsaw is as nothing compared to London, and I can well believe it, but London still stands, and even though it is physically all destroyed, which I do not think is possible, London will still live, for the spirit of the people is amazing.

Up to the time I left it was estimated that two-thirds of the people killed by air raids over Britain were in London. I have not seen any figures for March, but beginning with September the figures given out for civilian deaths were: September, 6,954; October, 6,334; November, 4,588; December, 3,793; January, 1502; February, 789.

Before going over I had an idea that everyone took to the shelters when a raid like this was on. Some do, of course, but the vast majority do not. A survey made by one of the newspapers while I was there gave an estimate of three percent of London's population using shelters. Mind you, that three percent would be a population of almost three times our City of Calgary. While this raid I speak of was on people were sitting about in the lobbies, lounges and bars of the hotels, carrying on as usual. Night clubs were being patronized, popular restaurants were busy, and people moving about. Taxicabs were picking up and dropping people. Those taxi drivers are really marvellous chaps, they go about, blitz or no blitz, as long as they have petrol (for they also are rationed).

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

I'll never forget the first cab driver that I used. Not being just exactly sure of what was on the meter (the light was pretty dim), I asked him how much, and the reply was, "Two and six, **and** sixpence for the driver, sir." But those chaps deserve a great deal of credit for carrying on as they do with no regard for the danger. I couldn't have gotten about at night without them.

Well, as I said, this March 8th was my initiation into a real first-class bombing raid, and being curious, I was standing in front of the hotel watching the dropping flares, listening to the rat-tat-tat of machine gun fire, the ground-shaking blasts of the ack ack, the report of shell explosions, the "crump, crump" and whistling of bombs, and the droning of planes. And right in the midst of this along came an old couple, presumably man and wife. I can see the old chap now, book under his arm, hard bowler hat, eye glasses with a long ribbon suspended, cane over his arm and his wife holding on. He stopped, looked up at the flares, then turned to me and said, "Good evening, sir, it's a bit heavy tonight, isn't it?" And they then went into the hotel. Marvellous, amazing people!

They Can Take It.

Some of you know Squadron Leader Dave Harding. The night before we left London another fairly heavy raid was on, and Dave, wishing to get a view of how people were taking it, was about to enter a shelter, and as he and his companion paused at the entrance, a woman of about sixty walked jauntily along, her tin hat tipped on the side of her head, gas mask swung over her shoulder, smoking a cigarette, and she just took a look at Dave and his friend about to enter the shelter and said, "Sissies," and walked on.

When these raids are on, every building, office, store or warehouse has its lookouts and watchers prepared to fight incendiaries. Every residential district is organized, and they are prepared with their bags of sand, pails of water, stirrup pumps and long-handled shovels to snuff out incendiaries. No protection for them if a bomb drops in their vicinity, and that work is being done by girls and women, as well as men. They stay on their jobs to prevent fires starting, for once a fire starts it becomes a target, and then the destruction really takes place.

I talked with the executives of a large mercantile business just east of the area burned out around St. Paul's, and except for the vigilance of their employees forming their own auxiliary fire force their place also would have gone. In fact, the window frames, curtains and some stock did catch on fire, and the heat was so intense they had to turn their hoses on the iron ladders, also on two of the men in order to get them down.

It was on this same building that a large land mine was dropped by parachute. It came through the roof, the parachute caught on a parapet and the mine landed on a pile of cotton waste. It weighed 3,400 pounds, was nine feet long, about two and a half feet through. It turned out to be an "acoustic" mine, one of those that explodes by

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

vibration. When the bomb disposal squad arrived and removed the detonator they informed these people that had someone started the elevator or electric motors in the building the electrical vibration would have set this off.

Speaking of bomb disposals. I met a young Naval Officer who has been doing that job for over a year and he told us that when the mechanism on one of those time bombs starts to "buzz" there is just twenty-two seconds of a margin to get out of the way before the explosion takes place. He, by the way, was the lad who discovered the secret of the "acoustic" bomb, and now it is known how to handle them.

Captain Cunningham Decorated.

This reminds me of the decoration received by one of our Calgary boys for removing a bomb, namely, Capt. Cunningham, with whom I spent a couple of evenings. I expected to get the complete story, but Doug was very reticent. He said when it was reported, he being in command, sent for the Bomb Disposal Squad, but upon receiving word they could not possibly arrive for several hours, said there was nothing left to do but remove it to where it would do no damage—so he moved it—as simple as that!

Our Air Force have stopped the daylight raids. There is an occasional reconnaissance plane gets through, but our fighter planes have stopped the bombers. So it is only the cover of darkness that makes possible night raids. Our anti-aircraft batteries keep them up high. Our barrage balloons also make dive bombing extremely costly. As soon as a plane has been hit our first aid, doctors and nurses, and Red Cross are on the job. And let me say right here, that every dollar you have given to the Red Cross has been well spent, and you can well urge everyone to continue to support that splendid organization.

What would have happened to the poor people of East London after their terrible experience of last September, I do not know, but your Canadian Red Cross were on the job with 15,000 blankets, with clothing and comforts for babies as well as adults. And many are the praises of the Canadian Red Cross.

Well, as I said, after a raid the wounded are given attention, the dead are removed, and the job of recovering bodies is immediate. Then if a fire, the fire department and auxiliary firemen are there to fight it. The gas men, waterworks men, the sewer crew, the electric light group, the telephone men are all at work in no time while the streets are being cleared for traffic.

There is a department known as the War Debris Disposal Department, with its lorries, tractors, cranes, etc., that go immediately to work. Hyde Park, Regent Park, Kensington Park, are being filled up with huge mounds of bricks, steel, wood and other salvage materials. It is just like kicking over an ant hill; as soon as you do so the ants begin to

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

rebuild. And so the utilities of London are being rebuilt as soon as possible.

The trains are running on time, the lights are burning inside, although all is black outside; the telephones are operating, as also are the water mains (7,659 miles), gas and sewers (8,200 miles). The busses are running over their same routes, only being detoured for a day or two while some particular spot is being cleared.

Morale is High.

The stories you hear, the press reports you read of the high morale of the people are all true. This is no built-up propaganda. Hitler's bombs have failed to terrorize the British people. During the first two weeks of the bombardment, when things were pretty fierce and before the people became familiar with it, one of the most remarked facts was that there was only one case of neurosis reported to the Emergency Hospital Service.

An elaborate system of Psychiatric Units and Clinics, staffed by the best psychologists and psychiatrists in the medical profession, had been built up to cope with the flood of civilian cases which would break under the strain of bombing. And there was only one case! It was thought that that was probably deceptive, because the psychological effects can have delayed action, but at the end of ten weeks only twenty-three cases of neurosis had been treated. It was significant of the surprising way in which the people stood up to the bombing. They behaved as no one had any right to expect them to.

You will recollect the statement of His Majesty the King, when he said, "This time, we are all in the front line together." And unknowingly an east-end dockyard worker expressed the same sentiment when he said, "We are all in this together." And it is that spirit, that feeling that all citizens of Great Britain, high and low alike, are together in this, the greatest trial of her experience, that Britain is undergoing. Not only her greatest trial, but it is the greatest test that any nation on this earth has ever been called upon to endure.

It is going to take all her man-power and all her woman-power to hang on, to battle through until the day when, thanks to the British Navy and the ever-swelling flow of supplies and materials from the United States, superiority in the air will obtain, and once obtained, will never be lost.

All one hears is the expressed desire to carry this battle to the German on his own ground; there is no thought of losing; there is no thought of a compromise. Only that British tenacity of purpose, that determination to endure suffering, toil and tears, as promised by Winston Churchill, until Victory is won.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Q Engraved Crests
Christmas, Invitation
and Calling Cards
Jewellery Engraving

The Engraving Co.

308 Eighth Avenue West
Calgary
Telephone M 5743

**Athletic Goods
Sports Supplies
Recreation Equipment**

**MOTOR CAR SUPPLY
CO.**

OF CANADA
317 Sixth Avenue West



INSTITUTE LIBRARY

The Alberta Military Institute will be pleased to receive donations of books, on Military matters, biographies or other similar subjects, for its library.

Robin Hood Oats
(Quick-Cooking)

MILLED FROM SELECTED WESTERN OATS

Imperial Russian Army Collapses

By Lieutenant V. Ignatiff

WHEN I was first approached to speak to you tonight I determined to write out something, and I made a few attempts, but did not get very far, so I am going to speak from just a few headings. I think perhaps that is the fastest policy and it allows me to ramble around and treat the subject informally.

It may have occurred to you that something that happened twenty-five years ago—a quarter of a century ago—would be of little interest to discuss at the present time. However, seeing that there have been a few armies collapse in the present war, I thought it would be of interest to present an outline at first hand of what happened to bring about the downfall of the Imperial Russian Army—or the collapse of the Imperial Russian Army.

The Russian Army, although it suffered considerable losses and reverses, was never actually routed up to 1917. They managed to hold their ground, and although they had retreated considerably—in fact most of Poland was conquered at that time—at the same time there was no actual routing of the army; that fact has been established and they fought every inch of the way. But in 1917 something happened and the will to fight completely disappeared, and actually what happened, the army collapsed. From then on nothing could persuade the army to take to the field.

Before I go into the discussion of the collapse of the army, I thought I may say a few words about the Russian Army itself—how it was raised and how it was officered. I may say the Russian Army was a conscription army and everyone had to serve in it sometime. It didn't matter how wealthy or what family you came from, you had to serve in the Imperial Russian Army—in fact, my father served his term as a young man of about twenty-two years. I will not have time to deal with the laws of conscription for the Russian Army, but I would like to say a few words about the methods of raising officers for the Russian Army.

There were two classes of officers in the Russian Army—those that were there for their lifetime and treated it as a profession, and those that merely were there to serve their time. Those that were there to serve their time had to remain in the army from one to two years. Those who were professional officers started in childhood, say at the age of nine or ten, and they were sent to military schools and from then on they underwent military training, first in the military schools and then in military colleges. However, that was not the larger percentage who officered the standing army. I think the large bulk of the officers that were trained for the army in case of war came from the second class—those that merely stayed in the army to put in their time.

Now according to the laws of Russia, those men who had a high school education or university education, instead of serving three years, only had to serve, in the case of having a university education, one

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

year, and those with a high school education, two years. At the end of their period they were examined to get their commissions and remained in the army for another few months for training as officers and then were put in reserves. That is the set-up by which the Russian Army was officered. I may say that in quite a number of cases if they chose to remain in the standing army, these officers could remain as such, and they had to undergo further training.

Officers Not a Privileged Class.

There is one thing that should be mentioned as regards officers. There was an impression outside that the officered class was a privileged class, that was selected only from the privileged families. That is quite an erroneous idea, and to quote an example, there was General ———, commander of one of the armies in the Great War, who was the son of a private, and one of the Ministers of National Defense, General ———, was a peasant. The lower classes had quite a chance to work themselves up into high positions. Those are just two examples that I quoted.

Now turning to the Great War. As you know the war was declared in August, 1914, and at the time the Germans had a plan of action, but it miscalculated in two ways. The plan was to attack France, destroy that nation, and then turn against the Russians. The plan was based on the fact that the Germans, as well as the Russians themselves, realized it would take considerable length of time to mobilize the Russian Army—the Germans banked on this fact that it would take the Russians quite a long time to mobilize. The standing Russian Army was about 700,000, and what was done was that the standing regiments had reserves brought into the regiments and that increased the number of a regiment to about two thousand. I am speaking, of course, of an infantry regiment, and incidentally the infantry played the most important part—in fact one infantry regiment was increased from about two thousand to four thousand. That was the plan on which the Russian Army mobilized.

Now the Germans knew it would take the Russians a considerable length of time to completely mobilize, and their plan was to attack France, to take France, destroy that nation, and then attack Russia.

- BRONZE MEMORIALS -

Rubber Stamps, Daters, Pads,
Inks, Stencils, Numbering
Machines

Calgary Stamp and Stencil Works

W STANDEN, Manager

Phone M 2205 601 - 1st St. East

ROOFING

EAVETROUGH FURNACES

Reggin Roofing and Metal Works

117 - 11th Avenue West

M3455

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Of course, as we know, there were two things that put these plans on the rocks. First was the fact that the British Empire came into the war, which they hadn't counted on, and second, was the fact that the Russian Army went into action without completing its mobilization. It was a difficult performance, and at the beginning of the war, when the Germans were close to Paris, the Russian Army took to the field and drove into East Prussia. The same thing happened on the Austrian frontier. The army that drove into East Prussia reached ———; that forced the Germans to withdraw some of their forces from the Western Front to relieve the situation, and that made it necessary that their line of supplies had to be extended and through some rather bad blunders on the part of our commanders on that particular section—for which Boards of Inquiry were set up later—our army was practically destroyed; some committed suicide rather than surrender.

The army that invaded Austria fared much better. They attacked the Austrians and the Austrian Army retreated. Now to give you a picture of how this was done. I may say that, for instance, my uncle's regiment attacked when there was no time to be lost. At the same time I may say the ammunition and armaments, in general, were very badly lacking, very badly lacking indeed. To give an illustration. One of the Battalion Commanders in my uncle's regiment had to carry out a very important attack and he was told he would be given support from the artillery. At the last moment he was informed there was no artillery ammunition, so he turned around and said, "My regiment does not require artillery support," and proceeded to attack. Needless to say, they reached their objective, but lost half the battalion. Now that is the picture of what took place in 1914, and actually right through to 1916. Right through that period the Russian Army was lacking in munitions and armaments

Trench Warfare.

What was the consequence of all this. The consequence of all this was that there was a tremendous loss of human life, and there was not very much fighting done by the Russian Army after, say October, 1916. Of course, during the winter months there was very little fighting done by either side; both sides wintered down in the trenches and held their lines; but I may say that over about two and a half years there were 2,700,000 men killed in the Russian Army; that is just about 400,000 less than the total of the Allies put together. The sacrifice of human life was terrific. There were also about five million wounded and there was about one to two million taken prisoners. When this is all added up—these figures—you can see the loss sustained by the Russian Army was terrific. That of necessity caused great dissatisfaction, and to add to the difficulty, from 1915 the Czar became the Commander-in-Chief of the army. When war was declared, the Grand Duke of ——— was made Commander-in-Chief, but finally, because of the jealousy of the Empress, from 1915 the Czar became Commander-in-Chief, and it was really very bad for him that all our worst reverses took place just about that time. Now, in addition, the point which should be stressed now, was that the Czar was virtually the head of the Government. You all might have heard of the Russian Parliament,

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

called the Duma, which had very strong powers, not as strong as the powers that are enjoyed by the British Parliament, but much stronger than is realized. However, all the signing was controlled by the Czar. There was one thing lacking—all the ministers were selected and appointed by the Czar and they were responsible entirely to the Czar. The ministers worked in conjunction with the Duma, but at the same time they were not responsible to the Duma—and therefore they were selected by the Czar. Unfortunately, the Czar did not seem to have the means or the ways, or the knowledge—I do not know what it was—there was something lacking which didn't permit him to make proper selections, although most of the men selected, for example, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, were very popular in Russia and outside. There were men of great patriotism selected by him, but at the same time there were lots that were absolutely worthless and sometimes criminally inefficient. The worst part of it was that the three premiers during this critical time were men that really were below average intelligence, and I would say the last one, ———, was not only below average intelligence but seemed to be quite a shady character.

That was the state of affairs in the Cabinet, and, of course, the Duma had very little confidence in it and it was so obvious it was reflected in the people themselves.

Now by about 1916 there was really a tremendous dissatisfaction brewing in the nation. There were the tremendous losses sustained by the army, and in addition there were court intrigues, which I am not going to go into tonight, and as the Russian Army had a tremendous popularity in the country all this had a very bad effect on the morale, and in addition, in the larger centres by 1916 there was a definite food shortage. Now this was caused, not by any real shortage in the country, but because of the tremendous amount of transportation that had to be carried out for the army. As a matter of fact, the Russian forces had a line of about two thousand miles, right from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and the railways were strained to the utmost for war purposes, and the food supply for the cities was in a very poor state.

An Upheaval Pending.

In August, 1916, there were a number of Ministers that grouped together decided that something should be done; they realized that there was going to be an upheaval sooner or later. As a matter of fact, in 1916, there was a confidential report made to find out what was the attitude of the army towards the Czar, and it certainly was very critical. Both the Commanders-in-Chief of all the armies, and the senior officers and rank and file, were very critical towards the Czar, and in the case of the officers, they were not against the monarchy—that is a point I would like to stress—but it was against the Czar that this criticism was levelled.

It was in 1916 then that a group of Cabinet Ministers decided that something had to be done, and as a matter of fact my father was one of them. There were three of them—there was my father, there was Sir Peter Berk, the Minister of Finance, who later migrated to England after the revolution—he escaped by way of the south of Russia—and

became one of the Directors of the Bank of England and was knighted for his services by King George V. He died about three or four years ago. As I said, there was my father, Sir Peter Berk, and another man called ———, who was Minister of Railways at the time, and they decided they had to try to persuade the Czar to form what they termed a "responsible government," a government responsible to the Duma. The idea was that if things came to a breaking point, that the government may be separated from the Czar, and the Czar remain on the throne. I mean by 1916, people that were in the know and anyone that thought about it at all realized that something had to go. Now I think I will go into this in further detail. First, because I have first-hand information, and second, because it will give you an insight as to the attitude of the Czar and his characteristic weaknesses,—that really brought him down. It was entirely weakness on his part that was responsible for the upheaval that took place. Actually he was the best meaning man one could imagine—as a country gentleman he would have been very successful—but unfortunately he was born Czar of Russia, and that was his downfall. Everyone of those three men came to a decision, and as they had to give a monthly report, they took this opportunity of seeing the Czar. The Czar was at the General Headquarters at Moscow at the time—some seven hours' travelling from Petrograd. It was decided that my father would be the first one to go and present the case. He arrived there, and had a talk with the Czar for some two or three hours, and they went into the whole plan very fully, and the Czar at the time thought it was really a very good plan and things looked very rosy. As a matter of fact, I forgot to mention

A. E. YEATMAN

- - Military Tailor - -

— to —

R.C.M.P. C.A.S.C. 13 DIV. SIGNALS
CALGARY REGT. CALGARY HIGHLANDERS
15th C.L.H. and C.A.M.C.

FROM SARCEE DAYS TO DATE
THE OUTSTANDING MILITARY TAILOR
OF THE WEST

26 KRESGE BLOCK

Eighth Avenue West

Calgary, Alta.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

there were many people around the Cabinet knew that this was going to take place, and they wished my father the best of luck. In fact all the people in the Duma thought it a wonderful idea. After seeing the Czar, my father had just left when he encountered a man known as General ———, Commander of the Police at a place called ——— where the Czar usually lived, and as he was feeling very jubilant about it, he said, "I think things are going to work out all right."

The plan was that my father would see the Czar that day, and Sir Peter Berk would arrive the next day, early in the morning, and would have a chat with the Czar, and further outline the plan, and then it was hoped the Czar would come to a definite decision. It was arranged that Sir Peter Berk would arrive early in the morning, so the next morning my father woke up fairly early and went to investigate as to the arrival of Sir Peter. He found out that the train was late and Sir Peter was, of course, nowhere to be seen, but to his great disappointment, he found out that the Empress and four of her daughters were there instead. Apparently during the night the train bringing them had arrived, and nothing could be done about it but wait for developments. Towards lunch time Sir Peter arrived and conferred with my father and they both tried to see the Czar again. As a matter of fact, the Czar had said that when Berk arrived he was to come and see him, but when they tried to get in touch with the Czar, they were told he was much too busy. They attended lunch and they noted then that the Czar was very cold towards them, and the Empress, who usually talked with them before lunch, completely refused to have anything to do with them. During lunch, my father was sitting directly across from the daughters of the Czar, and they spent their time snickering at him and having some fun at my father's expense, and he gathered something was afoot.

Receives Cool Reception.

Anyway, after the lunch my father thought it would be a good opportunity to approach the Czar once again and find out what was going to happen. He did this, and the Czar said, "Oh well, we discussed all that and there is nothing more to discuss." That was the end.

The same night my father returned by train to Petrograd, and he was travelling alone. On the journey he was informed a man wished to see him, and it turned out to be a General who was attached to Headquarters. There was a sort of tradition that the Empress should not travel by herself, so there was always someone in attendance, and this General had accompanied the Empress to Moscow, and he described what had happened. It appears General ——— had telephoned the Empress as soon as he heard of developments from my father and the Empress immediately ordered a train and took her four daughters and went down hot-foot to the General Staff. There was a terrible scene, so they say, and the whole plan was squelched.

I may say, in presenting this plan, my father did not mince words; he actually told the Czar that if something was not done there would be the downfall of the Russian throne—there was no question but that the Czar was worried. It was believed by many people that if some-

thing was not done there would be the downfall of the Russian throne. But it is most regrettable that the Czar simply was unable to grasp the situation. He was completely unable to grasp the truth.

Well, in the next four or five or six months, things went from bad to worse. As a matter of fact, my father tried to put forward the plan again in December that year, but the Czar refused to accept it, and in January my father learned that he was dismissed from the Cabinet—he did not learn this directly, but from the newspapers—and that was as far as he went.

In February, 1917, the food situation in Petrograd became very acute and at the same time—just about that time—the Russian Duma—that is the Parliament—was supposed to be convening. About the end of February strikes began to break out. The interesting part about the whole of the Russian revolution, was that it lacked leadership on either side—on the side of the government and on the side of the revolutionists there was no leadership. The Government completely lost its head—and as I say, all the leaders for the revolution were not there at the time, most of them were in foreign lands—so it is plain to see that the Russian revolutionists were absolutely without leadership, and nothing could have happened at the time had a definite stand been taken.

However, the strikes broke out at the end of February, and just about that time the Duma convened. At first the strikes were not too bad but they gathered momentum and in a week or so there were as many as fifty to sixty thousand workmen on strike. Well, the army was called out at this point. A thing I forgot to mention, and it had been discussed in the Cabinet many times, and that was to transfer the men recruited from one centre to other centres, because it was felt that men left in the same centre would have too much in common with the population of that centre. It had been discussed with my father many times in the Cabinet, but due to the difficulty of transportation it was not done, and actually most of the forces in Petrograd, which were considerable, were recruited right from Petrograd centre. The obvious thing happened. There is one other point I should have mentioned and that is this: Because of the difficulty in transportation, General Belaieff, when he was Assistant Deputy Minister of National Defence, carried out a tremendous mobilization and as a consequence there were a great number of troops in different centres for whom there was no equipment and the men just sat around with nothing to do. That occurred not only in ———, but in Petrograd itself.

Strikes Become Critical.

That was the situation then in February of 1917 when the strikes became critical and the army was called out to deal with the situation and there were certain clashes between the army and the strikers. This lasted for about two days. I may say also that there were quite a number of ——— in Petrograd and these were called out as well. They carried on for a little while and then suddenly the army refused to do anything more. About the only people which were left to deal with the trouble, which now had claimed the loss of thousands, were

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

the police, which of course were outnumbered tremendously. I believe in Petrograd there was only about five thousand on the police force, so they simply had no chance as far as restoring order was concerned.

It started in this way. When the army was called out the Valinsky Regiment was also called out to deal with the situation, and they had to fire on the mob. The next day they were called out again and a man called ——— led the revolutionists. We were living in Petrograd at that time, about five minutes' walk from the ———, and the first thing we knew of the army turning revolutionist was the fact that a lot of lorries came rushing down the street with a red flag flying. I may say that this first revolution did not have a terrific number of casualties, actually about five thousand in Petrograd, and that was by far the largest centre where any fighting took place. As I say, the Government itself completely lost control of everything—they completely lost their heads—and the members of the Duma really took charge of things because the Cabinet couldn't do a thing.

There was really a rather humorous incident that I can never forget. After about two days the army was out in the street and they started commandeering cars, which was merely done to get a free ride. There was a party of armed forces which came down to our house and took our car. There happened to be one of the men who was leading the party who had a red pocket handkerchief which he took out of his pocket and blew his nose, then shook it out and stuck it on his bayonet in such a peculiar way—he put the red handkerchief on his bayonet, stuck it out of the car window and they drove off. They had quite a good time and the car was returned that night, minus the front wheels.

Sound and Seasoned **LUMBER**

Best quality, proper storage, and handling. Perfect machining.

Many profitable services available to the prospective builder. Send us your enquiries.

REVELSTOKE
Sawmill Co. Limited

Stockyards - East Calgary
E 5651

FRANK H. PEARCE, Manager

Helpful Banking for the Military Man

We have issued a folder with this title which will be of interest to all officers going overseas. A copy will gladly be mailed to you upon request.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

A MILLION DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
DENOTE CONFIDENCE

Supt. Alberta Branches - C. G. Dunning
140 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary

As the Government lost control of everything, the leaders of the Duma took over and they sent petitions to the Czar to abdicate, or suggesting his abdication. Now the Czar was away at the time and telegrams were sent from the Headquarters to find out what the different Army Commanders thought about it, and it was interesting to note every one voted that the Czar abdicate. The army had no confidence in the man at all, and the abdication took place. At first the members of the Duma thought the Czar would abdicate in favor of his son—his only son—the Czarevitch, but he would not consent, and I do not think it would have worked anyway. The members of the Duma took control, but they did not last there very long, and it was in October, 1917, that the Councils really got control. They had a very strong representation and were thoroughly backed by the troops in Petrograd.

Thus was published Order No. 1, and it went down in history as Order No. 1. This Order No. 1 really was responsible for the collapse of the army. The discipline completely disappeared. One of the things suggested was that the ranks did not have to salute their officers. That would be bad in itself, but later, according to Order No. 1, the Councils were given the power to veto any decision of the officers. The Councils stated later that that only was applied as to general equipment and so on and so forth—that was not the case. Actually it was carried right through to the ridiculous stage of operations. At first it was not noticeable, but soon became quite evident that the whole control of the army went into the hands of the Council, and when an order to attack would be given, it would be discussed as to whether it would take place or not.

The Situation Badly Mishandled.

There is one other point that would bring out that idea—how the situation was mishandled and misunderstood. After about three or four days of this revolution a detachment was sent under General Ivanoff—I meant to mention before, he was very popular with the troops. He was the winner of the St. George Cross, which is equivalent to the Victoria Cross in the British Army—he was sent with a very special type of troops, as he was sent with units made up completely of holders of the St. George Cross. During the last war the winners of the St. George Cross were drafted into separate units—not all of them—but there were units created for holders of the St. George Cross, that is, men who had proved their worth. This unit, under General Ivanoff, some 10,000 strong, I believe was sent to Petrograd to deal with the situation, and that distinguished General reached within twenty miles of Petrograd and his troops were not there. That, gentlemen, actually happened all along the line after the revolution.

In April of 1917 the Duma realized that something would have to be done to strengthen the morale of the army. So far as the fighting forces were concerned, this decay did not reach them for several weeks, but just the same there were lots of all that sort of thing taking place and it was decided to strengthen the moral of the army by speeches. Certain people went out and talked on street corners, and quite a number of troops went to the front from Petrograd to fight for liberty and country, but in the end only the officers would reach the front—the troops somehow had melted on the way.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

However, in July, 1917, an offensive was launched against Austria and for about three days it was very successful. The Austrians were caught completely unawares; they thought the whole Russian army had completely disintegrated, and were completely caught napping. The offensive lasted three days. There were quite a lot of Austrians taken prisoners and quite a bit of territory taken. However, the Austrians reorganized and made a counter-offensive and that at last struck the death blow, and from then on, although peace was not signed until about March of 1918, the death blow was struck in July, 1917—although actually the army had disintegrated long before that, some couple of months before that. But at the same time some semblance of the Russian Army remained, but after that offensive by the Russian Army and the counter-offensive by the Austrian Army, the whole thing completely disintegrated. As a matter of fact, my uncle, who went out in 1914, was by that time Corps Commander and he was sent to take over some troops—he never saw the troops; he never managed to locate them.

So that was what actually took place—what happened in the collapse of the Russian Army.

Applause!

Calgary, March 14th, 1941.



TO MEMBERS OF THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

Members of the Institute are indebted to the various firms who have purchased advertising space in this Journal and thereby made its publication possible.

IF EACH MEMBER WILL ENDEAVOUR TO EXTEND HIS PATRONAGE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, DURING THIS YEAR, TO THOSE FIRMS ADVERTISING AND MENTION THE INSTITUTE WHEN SO DOING, THE VALUE OF THE JOURNAL AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM WILL BE ESTABLISHED.

The Institute earnestly solicits your support for those firms who have used this Journal as an advertising medium.



Honorary President:
BRIGADIER F. M. W. HARVEY, V.C., M.C.
District Officer Commanding, M.D. 13.

A Discussion on "Mein Kampf"

By Mr. A. E. Ottewell

THE introduction given me by your president may place me in the position of travelling under false pretenses. It is true something will be said with reference to Mein Kampf. But as it is expected that a detailed criticism of that book is to be given I shall be in the position of a certain minister of whom it was said he could preach on any text and at any distance from that text. What I would like to talk about with your indulgence is the way in which and the extent to which the events of the last eighteen months have cleared up, as I see it, many things which were difficult to understand or about which it was difficult to come to any definite conclusion or opinion eighteen months ago.

To my mind the outstanding characteristic of our thinking about world conditions during the period from 1932 when Hitler first began to come into prominence until the beginning of the war was confusion. Most of us, including even those who attempt to keep abreast of the march of world events, were at an utter loss when attempting to clarify their own thinking to say nothing of expressing their views to others. The world pageant unrolling before our eyes almost completely bewildered us. As for myself, I lay no claims to omniscience, but I have tried for twenty-five years to be an intelligent citizen of the world. It has been my ambition to be able at any given time to express myself intelligently and satisfactorily about world affairs. But by 1939 I was in a state of complete bewilderment, and judging by the statements of many of my colleagues, they were in the same position. The available information was so contradictory it seemed impossible to understand what was happening or to foresee what was likely to happen. However, the events of the last eighteen months have cleared up many of our misunderstandings. If you will bear with me, I propose in some fashion to traverse the story of those eighteen months, not in the expectation of bringing any new information, but in the hope that I may be of some help to you to the end that we may together clarify our thinking and reinforce some of our convictions.

Difficult to Believe.

One of the things which puzzled me for a number of years, that is to say from the time the book was first published until the outbreak of war, was whether or not any man sufficiently important to rise to a position of prominence in world affairs could write and mean the sort of stuff Hitler wrote in his now famous, or shall I say notorious book, Mein Kampf. I read the first expurgated edition in English and I confess I could neither believe it nor take it seriously, and I am sure that many of you were in exactly the same position. It appeared to me to be the product of a diseased and distorted mind made up of statements so impossible they could not be taken seriously. But the events of the last eighteen months have convinced me that queer, distorted and pathological though the views expressed may be, Hitler meant seriously what he said. It is now evident that so far as his proposals went he

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

intended beyond shadow of doubt to carry them into effect if and when he might be able to do so. He has not, of course, completed the programme yet, but it will not be his fault if he fails.

By way of illustration may I show precisely what I mean. A recent re-reading of the unexpurgated edition of *Mein Kampf* has confirmed the impression derived from a previous reading as to some of Hitler's principal obsessions. Of these perhaps the most insistent is a complete contempt and hatred for the Jews. This not only pervades his writings but also his speeches. Some of the latter which were broadcast I heard. My limited knowledge of German enabled me only to guess some of the main drifts of his statements. However, even I was able to gather that he had a profound contempt for all so-called non-Aryans, and specifically and particularly he feared, hated and despised the Jews. The word "Jew" for Hitler is like a red rag to a bull. A few quotations from *Mein Kampf* will serve to illustrate the point:

"If, with the help of the Marxian creed, the Jew conquers the nations of this world, his crown will become the funeral wreath of humanity, and once again this planet, empty of mankind, will move through the ether as it did thousands of years ago. Eternal Nature inexorably revenges the transgressions of her laws.

"Therefore, I believe today that I am acting in the sense of the Almighty Creator: By warding off the Jews I am fighting for the Lord's work."

This is just one sweet bit.

"Their entire existence is a protest incarnate against the aesthetics of the Lord's image."

These quotations represent the sort of thing you encounter in any page of *Mein Kampf*. In one way or another and with wearying repetition he expresses his bitterness toward the Jews and proclaims that their extermination is a sort of divine task laid upon his shoulders and which he proposes to carry out. Everywhere the blight of Hitlerism has gone the crucifixion of the Jews has begun, and he is certainly doing his best anywhere and everywhere to make good on his declared intention of how he will deal with them.

Would Dominate the World.

Other illustrations emphasize another point. He has always had very strong views to the effect that the Nordic race, as he calls it, and particularly the Germanic branch of the Nordic race should properly dominate the rest of the world. The following quotations, not from *Mein Kampf* but collected by a competent authority* from various speeches of his, are illuminating:

"We are now at the end of the Age of Reason. The intellect has grown autocratic and has become a disease of life . . . The Ten Commandments have lost their validity."

*Foreign Correspondence, Vol. 1, No. 45.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

"Germany will be Germany only when it is Europe as well . . . We, as the true chosen people, shall become the masters of the earth."

"How to achieve the moral breakdown of the enemy before the war has started—that is the problem that interests me. . . We shall have friends who will help us in all the enemy countries. We shall know how to obtain such friends, mental confusion, contradiction of feeling, indecisiveness, panic; these are our weapons."

That is a clear expression of the so-called fifth column policy. The following has specific reference to South America:

"If there is a place where democracy is senseless and suicidal, it is in South America. We must strengthen these peoples' clear conscience, so that they may be enabled to throw both their liberalism and their democracy overboard. . . They are actually ashamed of their good instincts! They think they must still give lip-service to democracy. . . We must send our people out to them."

Two further quotations illustrate his ruthlessness and lack of common honesty:

"My motto is, 'Destroy by every means.' So-called international laws will not check me. . . One is either a German or a Christian. You can't be both."

"I am willing to sign anything. I will do anything to facilitate the success of my policy. I am prepared to guarantee all frontiers and to make non-aggression pacts and friendly alliances with anybody. It would be sheer stupidity to refuse to make use of such measures merely because one might possibly be driven into a position where a solemn promise would have to be broken."

Such a few illustrations culled from speeches made by Hitler at different times.

Now to return again to *Mein Kampf*. In this book he has made very plain what he considers the correct treatment to be given a conquered race by a superior race, in this case, of course, the German race:

"An intelligent victor will, whenever possible, present his demands to the vanquished in installments. He can then be sure that a nation which has become characterless—and such is every one which voluntarily submits—will no longer find any sufficient reason in each of these detailed oppressions to take to arms once more. The more extortions thus cheerfully accepted, however, the more unjustified does it seem to people finally to set about defending themselves against some new, apparently isolated, although really constantly recurring, oppression, especially, if, taking everything together, so much more and greater misfortune has been borne silently and tolerantly without doing so."

France is an Example.

What he meant has been perfectly illustrated by his treatment of France. The idea is, as it were, to turn the screw gradually, adding a little more of indignity or oppression by each move, but never enough

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

at any one time as it were "to spill the beans." This is another illustration of my point that it is now clear Hitler meant the things he said in *Mein Kampf*, incredible though they may have seemed some years ago.

One more quotation and then I shall leave *Mein Kampf*. When we read the following paragraph we should realize, as I think we all shall, how much Stalin and Hitler must love one another:

"The present rulers of Russia do not at all think of entering an alliance sincerely or of keeping one. We must not forget that the regents of present-day Russia are common, bloodstained criminals; that here is the scum of humanity, which, favored by conditions in a tragic hour, over-ran a great State, butchered and rooted out millions of its leading intellects with savage bloodthirstiness, and for nearly ten years has exercised the most frightful regime of tyranny of all time. Nor must we forget that these rulers belong to a nation which combines a rare mixture of bestial horror with an inconceivable gift of lying, and today more than ever before believes itself called upon to impose its bloody oppression on the whole world. We must not forget that the international Jew, who today rules Russia absolutely, sees in Germany, not an ally, but a State marked for the same destiny. But one does not conclude a treaty with someone whose sole interest is the destruction of his partner. Above all, one does not make them with parties to whom no treaty would be sacred, since they inhabit this world, not as advocates of honor and truthfulness, but as the advocates of lying, deceit, theft, rapine, and plundering. If anybody thinks of going into treaty ties with parasites, this resembles a tree's efforts to conclude to its own advantage an agreement with a mistletoe."

Just think how Mr. Stalin feels and what he thinks about as he sits in the privacy of the Kremlin and mulls those words over to himself. How he must love Hitler from the bottom of his heart. The present state of affairs between Stalin and Hitler reminds me of an English homesteader I knew as a boy. For some reason known only to himself he did not like the Irish. By way of expressing his feelings he once said, "When the Irish begin to kiss, look out, for soon they will be fighting." That is the way it is with Hitler and Stalin. They make a great show of loving one another, but it would be a good idea to keep an eye on them.

My next point follows naturally from the first, namely, that it is neither desirable nor possible to make bargains with a thug. There are still some among us who seem to think you can as it were compromise with the devil. Hitler has shown himself in the eyes of the world and for the record of history as a champion exponent of the art of thuggery. Nothing is sacred in his eyes. As for terms and solemn pledges he has broken them over and over again. His promises mean nothing; he himself has said so. Right here in Calgary I heard his speech to the Reichstag at the time of the so-called Munich crisis. He shouted and screamed in that speech, "We do not want anybody but Germans in the Reich." In one form or another he repeated this over and over, yet within a short time the Czechs and Slovaks were overwhelmed and absorbed into the Reich. Treaties had been arranged with Poland, Holland and Belgium. Just what did they amount to. Consider the use made of refugee

children from Germany cherished by the people of Denmark and Norway at the time of the last war. Those children, now grown up, have been used by Hitler as spies and guides for his troops when invading the countries whose people, because of humanitarian instincts, took care of hundreds of German children after the last war.

Another proposal is this: it now seems very clear to me that if we are to build a decent society and have a world in which decent people can live decently, we must find some satisfactory way of policing the world. I have expressed this view before, and I repeat it now.

Policing the World.

May I briefly review some recent history. In modern time, that is to say from 1815 to 1910, we had a reasonably efficient world police force, the British Navy. During that period covering almost a century British naval squadrons in the seven seas were dominant. They enforced and by common consent enforced honorably and justly ordinary common decent standards of behaviour. There was little complaint about the way the work was done. However, in 1910 Germany challenged Britain's sea power. The naval race began. It became necessary to call in the fleet to concentrate it in the strategic area of the North Sea and the Mediterranean. The war followed very soon.

Following the hell of those four years you will recall an attempt was made to set up an organization to replace the British Navy and to fall heir to its former task. The League of Nations was created. On paper it was a very fine organization. However, I think it is now abundantly clear that from the start it was doomed to failure for two principal reasons. The first of these I am not going to discuss, but the fact is that the United States did not become an active partner or member in the League. The second reason was that the League covenant had no teeth. No effective sanctions were provided. It was in the same position as a police court would be in the City of Calgary if there were no policemen patrolling their beats. Just think how effective the decisions of the police court would be if it were so situated, no matter how learned or legally sound its rulings might be. The League of Nations was in that position when dealing with problems and making pronouncements. It had no police force to implement its rulings. Such

With the Compliments of
WILKINSON
ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

•
129 - 7th Avenue West
Calgary, Alberta

BUY —
War
Savings
Certificates

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

was the position when Japan went into Manchukuo, when Hitler went into the Rhineland and Mussolini went into Abyssinia and Albania. The League did not have at its disposal the police force necessary to call a halt. In my opinion the day Japan went into Manchukuo the present war became inevitable. That event or incident was the first of a chain of events which led up to the ghastly situation now confronting us.

If we are going to avoid periodical blood baths for the whole world we must provide an international police force or agency. The way things look at this moment it would appear the responsibility at the beginning will rest upon the group of Anglo-Saxon nations and their associates. Events certainly seem to be shaping up in that direction.

We instinctively shrink from the implication which follows. International lawyers have set up a sort of idol to be worshipped and regarded as sacred and not to be tampered with. This is the conception of national sovereignty. The moment any proposal is advanced looking toward the restraint of a national unit which is committing or about to commit an obvious wrong someone says, "but you are infringing upon the sacred privilege of national sovereignty; every nation which calls itself a nation must possess this to a unlimited extent." Let us be realistic. How much did national sovereignty avail Belgium, Holland, Denmark, France, Rumania or Bulgaria. The moment there was an international thug loose in the world powerful enough to conquer smaller nations the whole thing became a myth. It can only exist for any individual nation if that nation is strong enough to hold its own against any possible opponent or combination of opponents. Such a notion is absurd. May I illustrate the point in a slightly different way. The time is not long in the past since you had the principle of individual sovereignty, if you like, in existence. If one member of a family were killed or injured it became the duty of the other members of that family to work vengeance on or exact reparation from the perpetrator of that wrong. It was not only their privilege but their imperative duty to do so. Each individual was the guardian of his own life, honor and property. A strong man kept his house and property as he could. That was the accepted principle. But as time passed a social order was established; contracts were recorded, and last but by no means least a police force was established. Today, the individual who undertakes to right his own wrongs finds himself in a pretty ticklish situation. The right of self-defence is still admitted, but unless one has a strong and clear case he is unwise to rely upon it.

Establishing a World Authority.

The same principle must be applied to international affairs, and the great problem which faces world statesmen is to find a practical and practicable method of establishing a world police authority which can go into action effectively and on short notice.

There are a number of other observations growing out of our experience of the last eighteen months which I would like to make. The first of these is that behind an imposing front, France as an effective

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

military power was a hollow shell. Hitler did not find it very difficult to conquer France. A friend of mine, a loyal Frenchman who fought all through the last war, predicted for years before the present war broke out that France would not offer an effective resistance. His view, freely stated, was something like this: "There is no unity, no real will to resist in France. There is no common force uniting the people of France. She is doomed unless a miracle happens." Events showed that this view was correct. Apparently, there were highly placed Frenchmen who were willing to see their country fall rather than see their own privileges threatened. Events have drawn a close parallel between the history of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 and the present conflict. In a book I read as a boy there was recorded what was supposed to be a conversation between Emperor Napoleon III and his minister for war. It ran as follows: said Napoleon, "Is everything ready?" To which the minister replied, "Everything is ready, down to the last button on the last soldier's gaiter." The armies marched. It turned out that nothing was ready. Apparently the first button on the first soldier's gaiter was not in place, to say nothing of the last one.

Again, recent events have revised the opinion commonly held about Russia. The Russo-Finnish war seemed to show a gigantic figure with feet of clay. Competent people have been saying for years that the Russian army is incapable of offensive war against a first-class power. We took that view with a grain of salt. But now the evidence seems clear. This is not to say that Russia is not a great power. In all probability no other nation could invade Russia with much prospect of success. It would seem now that Stalin was keenly aware of that fact, and so is Hitler. It is not love for Russia which stays Hitler's hand. He is too busy with other things at the moment.

Nevertheless, in *Mein Kampf* as well as in other places, Hitler has made it clear that the one thing Germany wants and needs above all others is the granary represented by the Ukraine. His statements are clear and undoubtedly Stalin is familiar with them. Hitler will attempt to take the Ukraine, if we are to judge by past performances, if and when he gets around to it. If Stalin can be fooled into letting him carry out his plans, then he in turn will take his medicine along with the others. Russia has not shown the capacity for offensive war outside her own borders, but any invader of Russia faces a colossal task.

The next point I would like to make is this: the one thoroughly deflated world figure of the last eighteen months is poor old Mussolini. The writer of the book called "*Sawdust Caesar*," published a year or two ago, which I have read, as I am sure some of you have, made it a character study. The title has proved very accurate and the sawdust is being freely distributed over Albania and areas of Africa at the present moment. I am not one of those who think that the Italians are a worthless lot and lack courage. That is not the case. The common people of Italy have made up their minds that so far as Mussolini and his plans are concerned they have no interest in them. They want no part or parcel in the task of pulling his particular imperial chestnuts out of the fire. The Italian soldiers seem to have concluded that the

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

most comfortable place in this war is inside a British prisoners of war camp where they will be safely out of the mess until the trouble is over. They have no heart in the business and do not propose to play Mussolini's game.

For Officers Only.

On one occasion during the last war I was on a Channel leave boat. A Doughboy wanted a drink and the only place visible where it might be had was marked, "for officers only." He turned to me and said, "I think the next war should be for officers only." There was some point in his remark. The Italians apparently feel that way about Mussolini.

Now may I mention one or two other things more particularly concerning our own part in the present show. I should have mentioned earlier when discussing the fallacy of appeasement in dealing with a thug that our leaders in the months immediately preceding the war were in a serious predicament. That was particularly true of Mr. Chamberlain. We have heard and read some pretty harsh criticisms of his actions at that time. I have tried to put myself in his position. Just consider how he was placed. Competent people have asserted there was not a single squadron of really first class fighting planes ready to take the air. Relatively speaking there was no army and no anti-aircraft guns. In fact, apart from the fleet there was nothing to fight with. Let us forget who may have been responsible for the facts as they were. Just what useful purpose could have been served had he taken a strong line. The Czechs would have been butchered instead of shall I say slugged. It is true they were badly treated. But even a wallop with a lead truncheon is less lethal than machine gun bullets. The position was this: Mr. Chamberlain had to sit in at a game where table stakes were the rule and he had no chips to put on the table. I hope, gentlemen, you do not misunderstand my illustration. A writer name Scrutator in the London Times made this comment: "For gallantry and courage one can recall no parallel in our history to his mission of peace to Berchtesgaden." At the worst his valiant effort made available to us a year's time in which to put our house in order. This recognition is due the memory of a great man.

And yet again there was great confusion for some time before the outbreak of war as to the relative effectiveness of sea power and air power. As you know the air school felt that warships would be comparatively helpless against air attack. The warship school had precisely the opposite view. The evidence is not yet all complete. So far it would seem that the fighting ships have had somewhat the better of the argument. In all probability the final conclusion will be a compromise, and that success will depend upon a skilled coordination of ships and planes. There will always be an element of luck in encounters between the two which from time to time may give one or the other the advantage. This is not by way of detracting from the tremendously efficient work of the air force. Yet without the navy definitely controlling the sea surface world power would still seem to be an impossibility. Our fleet controls the seas, so the world is our arsenal of supply and at the same time we can choose when and where our blows will fall. In the past we have seen the value of what might be called amphibian power, a com-

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

bination of naval and land forces. If I may coin a word disregarding philological rules I would suggest that world power in the future will be triphibian, a combination of air, fleet and land forces.

Co-operation Essential.

I am not a military expert but have read a good deal of history and it seems clear without exception that the great world empires of the past were those which were able to coordinate sea and land operations. It was precisely the ability of the British to do that which broke Napoleon's power. It was not at Waterloo where the myth of his invincibility was dissipated, but rather in the peninsular war where fleet and army, by brilliant co-operation, defeated his marshals and paved the way for Waterloo. Similarly Germany's power in the last war was broken, and history is by way of being repeated in the present struggle.

Still another thing has been cleared up. Many people for years before the war assumed that materialism had triumphed. Every man was supposed to have his price. In other words, idealism had died and spiritual forces had ceased to be significant. I assert here and now that so far as I am concerned it is as clear as the noon-day sun—it was not the British guns nor the British fleet which held the narrow sea after Dunkerque, though all of them were useful. It was the indomitable spirit of the British people which held that sea. (Applause).

The French had a fleet. The French had equipment, but they seemed to lack that ideal resolutely to do or die to win. The British spirit, that intangible thing which has carried us through so many tight places, is as strong and vigorous as it ever was. My present testimony is a tribute to that spirit—do or die, never know you are beaten, we are going to win this war. It may take ten years or more, but we must and we shall win. It may prove to be tough going, but I shall conclude with a story told of the Duke of Wellington. At one stage during the battle of Waterloo when things looked particularly bad, he is said to have turned to his staff and remarked: "Well, gentlemen, this is hard pounding, but we shall just see who can pound the longest." (Applause).

Friday, February 28th, 1941.

∴ With the Compliments of ∴
BROWN, MOYER & BROWN, LTD.

232 LOUGHEED BUILDING,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Observations From Overseas

By Major C. A. Lyndon

I CAN say very sincerely that it is a pleasure to attend a meeting of the Alberta Military Institute. I have been a member for a good many years and have never passed up an opportunity to sit in on one of the meetings. However, had I known that Col. Lawson would be present, I would not have taken the responsibility of this talk, but rather would have let him do the speaking.

I want to say I consider myself very fortunate in being sent to Iceland with the Canadians sent there. Even though I had inquired very often, I did not know until the day we sailed where we were going. We stopped for a short time in

Major Charles A. Lyndon was killed in action in the defence of Hong Kong last December while serving with Canadian Military Headquarters at that point. He was staff officer of M.D. No. 13 before serving in Iceland and England. He was then sent to Hong Kong, and it was during a brief stay in Calgary on his way to his new appointment that he delivered the address which is published in these columns.—Ed.

Ottawa before continuing on to Halifax. Col. Lawson still would not enlighten us as to where we were going, but as we were travelling in the direction of England, we came to the conclusion that we were going there.

When we pulled out of the harbour entrance at Halifax, the Brigadier called me up to the bridge and told me we were going to Iceland. This was rather a disappointment to the troops and myself because the war was being fought in England, so we did not feel very happy about going to Iceland.

The reactions of one man on Iceland will differ from those of another because the experiences of men on the southern part of the island were not the same as the experiences of the men we sent to some little island post. Many of these experiences cannot be told, however, while the war is on, and while there are still troops in Iceland, these will make some interesting topics to discuss when the war is over. I remember when we pulled into the island one of the lads took a snap from the prow of the ship which tells a very graphic story. In the distance we could see a mass of snow-capped mountains, and surrounded by officers and troops, the Brigadier said, "I wonder what the hell this place is like."

Arriving in Iceland.

We arrived on a cold, leathery day. The British Brigadier came to meet us and suggested that we stay aboard the ship as

no accommodations had been made for us on the island. However, the Admiralty said they would not be responsible if any troops were left on board, so at 11.30 we started to unload the ship and by 2 o'clock in the morning it was all unloaded. Very much credit is to be given to the British troops with the way they pitched in and gave half their tents in order that our troops might share with them. The next morning it started to rain, and rained practically all the time for the next three weeks. Owing to the loose and peculiar soil on the island we had much difficulty keeping the tents up. An extra picquet had to be posted whose duty it was to go from tent to tent tapping the pegs, in this way keeping them solid in the ground.

During our stay we were ever on the move into different parts of the island and the men became gradually reconciled. We learned a lot about Iceland while we were there. When we got there we found no ice or snow except in one inland spot that had had terrific snow falls and the snow had piled up, but the rest of the island has a fairly moderate temperature.

Previous to our visit to the island I had met and worked with Icelanders in Red Deer and found them to be a very good class of citizen, and we found them to be the same on their little island. Contrary to the belief of many people Icelanders were not pro-Nazi. It is true the German government, previous to the war, had taken a lot of the young men from the schools to Germany and taught them German habits, and had accomplished their purpose. This little group, as is usual with Nazis, were very boisterous and liked to wear swastikas, and would hail the sentries with "Heil Hitler." However, the most of them eventually realized the senselessness of this and forgot about Nazi ideas. The remainder of them were well taken care of and likely will be kept under lock and key until the war is over.

The average Icelander never became reconciled to the fact that British troops should be on the island. Many of them said, "We have lived here by ourselves for many years so why should we have troops here now?" However, many had been in touch with the British world and were delighted that Canadians were sent there. The reactions of these people were not bad, and by the time we left we had made a lot of good friends with the business men. I am convinced that, because of our visit to the island, a lot better feeling now exists between the two countries. When we left many came to see us off, giving us souvenirs, and some had tears in their eyes. Our presence had, perhaps, done much to disrupt the living of these people, but our visit has resulted in a better feeling of the Icelanders towards us than before.

The young Islander is often a pretty noisesome sort of fellow so a police force is pretty essential in the city of

Reckjavik. They will never forget our boys, who were even more exuberant than the average Iclander.

During our stay we had encountered a man who was chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee who had visited the Icelandic settlements in Canada. When he heard that Calgary was the home of the Brigadier and that I was from Edmonton, he came to see us and became our point of contact. Whenever we wanted to do anything, but did not know whether it would interfere with the Icelanders, we would ask him, and he would always tell us to go ahead and do it.

The French-Canadian Unit.

We had with us a French Canadian Unit from Montreal and were certainly pleased to have them. These men were very good-natured and represent a pretty large piece of public opinion in the province of Quebec. No one could question the sincerity of their feelings toward Canada and the Empire.

Icelanders at one camp had a swimming pool built for our boys, and when they understood the temperament of our boys they became very good friends. These boys from Montreal did find a little difficulty though in the fact that very few spoke French on the island.

It is amazing to believe that 140,000 people on an island like that are so remote from the rest of the world that they do not care what happens to them, and news does not affect them. This is the general reaction of the Iclander. We cannot help but admire them, for there is no wood, trees, coal nor oil on the island, and yet they declared their independence from Denmark. Their national views are, however, their business, and we respected them. Perhaps they are more far-sighted than us.

There is a great deal more to be said about this island and our experiences, but it cannot be said as long as there are troops there. When we left the island we brought with us one hundred feet of colored film that will be very interesting to look at when the war is over.

Arriving in England.

Our next stop was England where we found that the English believe that the new Canadian Corps will be just as good as the old one during the last war.

The troops over there are rather restless, but their basic

M2428 STARR'S AMBULANCE M2428

102 FOURTEENTH AVENUE EAST

morale could not be better. These mobile forces are well fed, and except for the rationing of a few things, and lack of sweets, they have no complaints. The things that the troops over there miss most are chocolate bars, cigarettes and Canadian butter. Anyone in Canada that can send any of these over is doing the boys a great favour and it is very much appreciated. The rest of the things are there and the boys are not complaining.

I had the good fortune to serve in a reconnaissance battalion. This is the cream of the army and is a very interesting type of service. I am very happy to have had the experience of serving in one of them. It is amazing how quickly young Canadians adapt themselves to the rigorous life of reconnaissance units. The men did not expect much sleep or many sandwiches. At times they were soaking wet and good-hearted English people would ask them into their houses to dry off and get warm. Immediately the order to move came these men would start up their cars, etc., and off they would go, often singing as they left. These things make one feel better about the young Canadian soldier, and it is a very pleasing reaction we have in the way they accept these hardships.

The civilians, however, are the front line, and we take off our hats to them. I think everyone who has been through, or seen a bombing, will realize this. I know myself I have no desire to have a bomb knock me over.

The Old Guard at Waterloo Station.

I used to marvel at the old guard who stood at Waterloo Station. I inquired of him whether he was ever worried that a bomb would land on the station. He told me that they couldn't drop a bomb on what they were aiming at so was quite confident that the station would never be hit. However, one day it was hit, and the next time I saw the old guard he was still undaunted and said that it could be repaired in ten days anyway. That is the spirit we see among these people. Bombed out today and clean up tomorrow is the moral. When a business store is destroyed, the owner merely puts up a sign, "Open for business in a few days."

I have not much more to say other than I have seen enough raids that I will be glad to sit on the outside and watch. I am just as scared every time one bomb drops as I was when the last one dropped. Eventually the bombing is going to take place on the other side of the water, and the three or four hundred planes going over every night will be going to Germany, not coming into Britain.

I was driving along a road one day and got lost so I stopped and inquired my whereabouts of a man who was walking along the road. When he saw I was from Canada,

he asked me from what part I came. I told him I was from the West. He was very delighted and told me that he was a Regimental Commander in the last war and had three Canadian officers with him. He said the Canadians were very fine soldiers and was very glad they were over there.

On the morning after the last blitz, in May, everything was still smoking, and the German report was that Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey had been destroyed. I was rather curious, so took a taxi to go and see the extent of the damage. However, the damage was about one-tenth as bad as they had said it was. The taxi driver said to me, "We do not care about that. We are just waiting until that bunch of young Canadians get after that ?? **_ *?! I saw them in the last war and they will be just the same in this one. They will get those Jerries."

This will give you the general reaction of the English towards the Canadian troops over there.

I am very pleased to have been here to address you and to meet many of you whom I would not otherwise have met.

Hits the Spot -

**CONSISTENTLY
AND
ACCURATELY**



"Dominion" .22's lead the way to higher scores.

"Dominion" .22 cartridges are consistent in quality and accuracy, and have stacked up more Canadian Records than all other brands combined. The "Dominion" .22 line includes cartridges developed to meet many types of shooting.



CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LTD.

"Dominion" Ammunition Division

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS



Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDONALD

C.M.G., D.S.O.

Gives a comprehensive explanation of the Government's plan with regard to demobilization and rehabilitation. (See page 74).

Major F. H. JOHNSON, M.C.

Formerly Second in Command of the Calgary Highlanders (Overseas), who recently returned home to accept an appointment as Brigade Major of the Reserve Army Brigade in M.D. 11. (See page 23).



Planning Now

By Brigadier-General H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Chairman of the General Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation
(Republished from The Legionary)

THE problems of post-war planning are an integral part, or should be an integral part of war planning. Initiation of plans for the prosecution of war, the mobilization of man-power, the utilization of the physical resources of the country, at their very commencement create and introduce problems whose influence will extend long after the cessation of hostilities, and their very method and procedure has a very important bearing upon the consideration and solution of the post-war picture.

Immediate Advantages.

On the psychological side and in the field of human morale, the relationship is even more marked and definite. Men and women will fight better; will work harder; will sacrifice more, and do all this more cheerfully, if they feel that behind the regimentation and ordering which must necessarily accompany a great war effort, there is a vision for the future, and practical planning to implement that vision. Post-

Brigadier-General McDonald was District Officer Commanding M.D. No. 13 for a short time immediately after the last war, and is widely known in this district. While the first objective of all Canadians must be to win the war, consideration should also be given to the important question of rehabilitation. A really effective and attractive rehabilitation plan is a powerful personal incentive for fighting men to win the war. Brigadier McDonald recently delivered an address in Montreal dealing with this important subject, which appears to be of sufficient interest for its publication in these columns.—Ed.

war planning must therefore not be considered only important as of itself and as of the future, but as of its relationship to the war effort and of the incentive and encouragement it gives to the people of the country to do their utmost. Any satisfactory definition of Victory or of Peace must contain a formula and a plan as to how that Peace and that Victory are going to be translated into action for the happiness and well-being of the people who have won the Victory and achieved the Peace.

Even the most barbaric and ruthless of our foes has long since co-ordinated his post-war programme and his post-war plans with his actively hostile effort, and we must admit that, however dreadful, and however horrible and foreign to every idea of decency and justice we believe his post-war plans to be, they have had no small part in solidifying behind him and co-ordinating under his direction the forces of evil

and ruthless power which he is now directing. If this can be done where the objects set out are only evil and corrupt, how much more necessary is it that it should be done where the objects are ideals of justice, freedom and opportunity.

Government's Plans.

I am afraid, however, that I am not one of those who believes that the Victory which we all so confidently look forward to will bring with it any Utopia or any self-created millenium. I am afraid that post-war plans cannot be adequately expressed in so many points or in so many resounding and inspiring paragraphs. They must resolve themselves into the multitudinous and detailed problems of fitting each citizen into the pattern of life in which he will be called upon to live. About that pattern of life, there can be many speculations, but one thing is definite and sure: that pattern of life will be just exactly what we make it and nothing else.

Most of us here will have seen two Great Wars, and a great many of us here who are still active in the business and public life of the country were actively engaged and concerned not only in the last war but in the life of the country in the years which succeeded it. We cannot say therefore that we have not had experience, and if we do not profit in some measure by that experience, then we have only ourselves to blame. I think, however, it can be very definitely stated that not only in the conduct of public administration and business during this war, but also in the plans and consideration which have been given to post-war problems, there has been great consideration given to past experience, and some very profitable developments have resulted from the consideration. I submit that in no field has there been more evidence of the consideration given to past experience than in the planning and action which the Government has taken in regard to the demobilization and rehabilitation of the ex-members of the Naval, Military and Air Forces.

This phase of reconstruction is of course the one which has the most direct appeal; is the one which is the most clearly defined and bounded; and is the one which is capable of the most direct attack and treatment. When mobilization is commenced, the demobilization problem starts. The man who joins the Forces to serve during war-time subjects himself to a more violent dislocation of his normal course of life, and his normal occupation than any other person. Even though his service in the Armed Forces may be very brief and very uneventful, yet that dislocation is very present.

It will serve no useful purpose to review in detail many of the things that were done after the last war. In some ways they were generous to the point of extravagance, and in other ways quite the reverse. If there is one general observation that could be made about the situation at that time, it is that these measures, designed to assist an ex-service man financially and otherwise at the conclusion of his service, were not adequately linked up and connected with his future permanent economic opportunity and independence. They were in many cases

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

palliatives only, and in succeeding years as economic conditions became worse and worse various other expedients of a similar transitory and emergent character were experimented with.

"Medically Unfit."

One thing was very soon realized after the outbreak of this war and after looking back at the history of the time after the last one. It was necessary to begin planning active and practical measures immediately, so that policies and machinery would be ready not only to deal with the great mass of men at demobilization when the war was over, but also the increasing number that would be discharged from the Forces during the period of the war. One axiomatic truth stood out most prominently, and that was that it is fundamentally unsound that the State should support in idleness any man or woman who is capable of working. With these objects in view, very shortly after the outbreak of war, studies were initiated by competent committees to deal first with the problem of the demobilization and rehabilitation of the men who had served in the Active Service Forces.

An Unjust Label.

Discharges from the Forces, of course, began very soon after enlistment, but by the time they had reached any appreciable numbers, facilities were established to deal with them. It is now over two years since we first called out citizens of this country to join the Armed Forces. In those two years many thousands have been released from the various services, some of them with very brief periods of service, and some of them of course with periods going well on to two years. A great majority of these men discharged during the period of hostilities are discharged with the label of "medically unfit," it having been found on more careful medical examination or treatment that they cannot reach the high standard required for the fighting services. This does not, by any means, indicate that the majority of these men, or even any reasonable part of them, are unfit for the ordinary duties of civil life. It is perhaps unfortunate that that label "medically unfit" should have been used. It is misleading in so far as ordinary work is concerned, and it has undoubtedly unjustifiably prejudiced the employment of many men who have been discharged from the forces in recent months.

Let us review what happens to a member of the forces when he comes up for discharge. He is first medically boarded and thoroughly examined and his condition carefully recorded. If he requires further hospital treatment before being let out into civil life, arrangements are made for him to get it, and if he is discharged while in a civilian hospital undergoing this treatment, he and his family receive adequate allowances for their maintenance until his treatment is completed.

On discharge he is transported to the place at which he enlisted, and arrangements are now being made that from there he is to be given his ticket to his actual home.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

He is given what balance of deferred pay may be coming to him; his clothing allowance to enable him to buy a civilian suit, and if he has been in the service for over six months he is given a free grant of one month's pay and any allowances which he or his family has been receiving.

He is told that, if he needs hospital treatment or medical treatment for any reason during a period of twelve months following his discharge, he can get it free from the hospitals or medical representatives of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

He is told that in each part of the country the Department of Pensions and National Health Welfare Branch maintains a Veterans' Welfare Officer, whose duty it is to tell him how to avail himself of all the benefits which he can get following his discharge and to see that all the services of the Dominion Employment Offices are set working to secure him adequate employment.

If he is seriously disabled his case is immediately considered by the Pension Commission, and if his disability is service-related he receives a pension appropriate to the degree of disability which he has.

However, let us take him now having been discharged from the Army and looking around to re-establish himself again in civil life. This is the most critical time for him and for the country generally—this time when the man must divest himself of the military atmosphere, with all its regulations, inhibitions and controls, and re-adjust himself to the civilian viewpoint, with its individual responsibilities and its individual troubles. He must get a job. Work and self-support are the only satisfactory rehabilitation measures. He may have left a good job to enlist. If he wishes to resume that job he can go and get it. If his old employer refuses to reinstate him, then the whole authority of the Government of Canada is behind the man to compel the employer, and severe penalties are there if he persists in his refusal.

But let us suppose that the Welfare Officer and the Dominion Employment Office have not been able, in a reasonable time, to secure a job which the man can do and for which he is suited. In the meantime his month's grant is more or less used up. He cannot be allowed to become destitute. So pending employment, he is entitled to receive the out-of-work benefits which have been provided for ex-members of the services. Out-of-work benefits are provided at the rate of \$9.00 per week for a single man, and \$13.00 per week for a married man, but these benefits are not in the way of Relief or Unemployment Assistance in the old sense. They are purely to cover a period when the machinery which is available cannot provide a job for the discharged man, and the period during which they can be paid is limited.

Payment is subject, of course, to the man's taking a suitable job when it is offered to him. If he does refuse, there are no benefits for him. But there is another thing that is perfectly obvious. If you cannot get employment for a man in a suitable industry, you must train him for some employment which is available. This is also provided, and where a man can be trained and there is suitable employment of that

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

type available for him after training, training courses are provided with maintenance allowances during the period of training.

Since the last war we have had many different forms of Social Security legislation in this country. One of the most important, and possibly one of the most discussed, is the Unemployment Insurance Act. The conditions of this Act and its operation had to be very carefully considered in designing any post-war employment or rehabilitation programme for ex-members of the forces. Amounts which were chosen for out-of-work benefits were so chosen because they were comparable to the higher grades of Unemployment benefits provided under the Unemployment Insurance Act. Many men will during the present war be employed in making munitions of war, and at the conclusion of their work and the conclusion of the war they will have stored up possibly a considerable period of unemployment benefits available to them in the case of unemployment.

It seems essential that men enlisting in the Armed Forces and serving therein should not, at the conclusion of their service, be in a less favourable position than those of their fellow-citizens who had during the same period as their service worked in industry in Canada. The man, therefore, who goes into an insured employment at the conclusion of his Active Service should certainly have similar Insurance Benefits coming to him over his period of Active Service as the man in industry has.

Insurance Paid.

That has been provided for. When a man who is discharged from the Forces goes into an insured occupation and has been in that occupation for a period of fifteen weeks, in order to provide some degree of stability a payment is made to the Unemployment Insurance Commission of a sufficient amount according to their requirements to place him in good standing for unemployment insurance benefits covering the whole period of his Active Service, less the period in respect of which benefits were accrued.

It has been felt that not only will this place the ex-Service man on a parity with the industrial worker in insured employments, but it will also reinforce to a marked extent the financial structure of the Act.

While this type of risk of itself is good, a probationary period of fifteen weeks in employment is required. That probationary period having been passed, the payment which is made by the Government in the man's behalf covers a time when no corresponding liability has been carried by the Commission. Actuarial opinion has been given that this provision will be a considerable source of strength to the Unemployment Insurance Fund. However, that was not a guiding factor in considering the benefits.

So far we have considered only the man who goes to paid employment. Now what provision is being made for the man who becomes his own employer, either in his own business, on a farm, in a fishing boat or elsewhere? Many of these men may be released from the Army at a

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

season of the year when it cannot be expected that returns from their occupation will be coming in for some months. Provision is therefore made that the same unemployment benefits may be paid to such persons while they are legitimately awaiting returns from their little business or self-owned industry, what ever it may be.

Does that cover them all? No, it does not. There is another class, and a very important class, both for themselves, for their families, and for the future of the country, and that is the class which contains those young men who have never reached the age when they have become self-supporting, and have interrupted their education and their preparation for their future life in order to serve their country.

Provision for Students.

It was felt exceedingly important that steps should be taken to try, in so far as it was possible, to replace those lost years and to enable these young men to complete their education to fit themselves in a most thorough way for the future which is before them after the war. Therefore, provision has been made them also. In cases where they have interrupted their university or professional training courses, they will, on their return, if they wish to resume them, not only be provided with the cost of their fees but will also be given a modest living allowance that will enable them to maintain themselves until the courses are completed. Those who have completed their matriculation, or are about to complete it and have not yet gone on to their higher education, will be similarly treated.

I have briefly reviewed the measures which have been actually put into effect for rehabilitation of ex-members of the forces, without covering many of the details and ramifications of the subject. I think you will agree that the programme is a sound and inspiring one: your old job back if you want it; work if it can be got for you; vocational training if you are fit to take it; employment insurance in insurable industries; assistance in re-establishing your own business or occupation, and full educational provision for the youth of the country.

The Question of Cost.

But after listening to all these things I am quite sure that you are beginning to wonder about the question of cost. It is, of course, difficult to give a very accurate or comprehensive estimate of cost in such a programme, but visualizing as far as can be done the maximum military effort which Canada can be expected to put forward, and a not unreasonable length to the present war, it has been very carefully computed that this whole programme will cost less than half of the amount of money expended by the Dominion Government in war service gratuities and other non-productive benefits to ex-service men in the period ending two years after the last war. I am confident that not only will the cost be very much less, but the result will be very much more satisfactory and very much more permanent.

Beyond these practical measures for the rehabilitation of the individual there naturally come up the problems of general interest,

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

not only to ex-service men but to the whole population. Such problems as those of agricultural development, of housing, of slum clearance, of farm credits, of the development of natural resources, and their conservation, all of which are involved in the larger and broader conception of post-war reconstruction, including as it does, the demobilization of labour, of industry, of finance, the relaxation of war-time control, the stimulation of private industries, the construction of needed public works, and the general development of our social and economic securities.

These are only a few of the problems that are a necessary corollary of any problem of victory and peace. They, too, are under consideration and under planning, and the Government has for months been giving serious attention to their consideration. Successful policies in these fields, however, cannot be the product of a few minds, a few committees, or a few public men. They are essentially the problems of each individual and each community, and the success of any national policy of reconstruction will be the sum of the successes of each individual and each community in their own particular sphere.

The Dangers Ahead.

There is no magic abracadabra that will transform us all, our industries, and our activities after the war, and there is no pot of gold at the end of the rainbow of peace. We may look forward at the end of the struggle to a period of exhaustion among all nations who are engaged, and perhaps some who are not. The nation which is content only to lie down and lick its wounds will not be the nation which wins the peace.

But let it also be warned that that period of exhaustion, that period of recovery, will provide a very fertile soil for all sorts of fantastic doctrines and proposals. Greedy men will become greedier. Visionaries will be more encouraged to press their peculiar doctrines of economics and of government, and our ever-present friends, the destructive critics, will be more active than ever; those saboteurs par excellence would have you believe that our business men are all fools or thieves; our public men and parliamentary leaders all traitors or crooks; our Army is led by incompetents and armed with nothing more effective than broomsticks; and there is no health anywhere.

However, in spite of these influences which I have no doubt will be more active than ever, if careful planning is done now and during the war, if plans are prepared and people are informed of them, I see no great difficulty in minimizing the effect of that dislocation of our social and economic structure which must inevitably follow a declaration of peace. After all, it is one fundamental problem, and one problem only, which must be solved, and that is provision to every citizen of the country of freedom of economic opportunity and a reasonable assurance of social security. It does not matter behind what government or administrative facade that is provided. If it is done, we will have achieved the true Democracy and the true reconstruction.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Vimy Anniversary Dinner, 1941

(From the Calgary Herald, April 10, 1941)

IN providing reinforcements for Active Army units, Alberta is "the only province keeping anything like near its quota as required by National Defence Headquarters," Brig. F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., District Officer Commanding Military District 13, revealed at the Annual Vimy Dinner of the Alberta Military Institute, in the Palliser Hotel, Wednesday evening, April 9th. Brigadier Harvey responded to the toast "To the Armed Forces."

For the fourteenth quota of reinforcements, the district fell down "so little, as compared with the others, that it doesn't really matter," the District Officer Commanding declared. The fifteenth quota, which was assigned recently, showed that Ottawa was "putting the load on the willing horse," he said. "We won't be very much behind, even at that," he added.

Army Needs to Advertise.

Brigadier Harvey said that recently "a charming old lady" had asked him: "Surely it's not true that you have to advertise over the radio for recruits?"

It was not only true, the Brigadier declared, but he was inclined to believe that nowadays the army did not advertise enough. "The soldier today is a specialist," he said, "and we have to have many, many specialists." He expressed the opinion that the infantry, the "P.B.I.", was "the most specialized branch of the British Army."

Quoting from "Sidelights of the History of the British Army," Brigadier Harvey revealed various "devices to raise troops" employed in the olden days.

Ways of Attracting Recruits.

There was one unit, the Midlothian Light Dragoons, which advertised in Edinburgh in 1798 that its members were "constantly employed in exterminating the croppers" in Ireland. This poster, and others of the period, ended with "God Save the King and to Hell with the French," or the equivalent. That was the kind of thing to attract recruits, the Brigadier said.

Then there were the Seaforth Highlanders (not the Vancouver variety) which promised that recruits would receive "high bounties and soldierly-like entertainment . . . King George Forever and Down with the French." And the 14th Light Dragoons, which appealed to men with "too little wages and pinch-gut masters"; men with "too much wife"; men who had parent trouble.

Brigadier Harvey paid tribute to the work done by the Alberta Military Institute. Most of the Active Army units which had gone out from this district had had with them valuable personnel from the A.M.I. or former members of the A.M.I. Cadets, he stated.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

After Fifteen Months in England.

Guest speaker at the dinner was Captain T. W. Jones, Y.M.C.A. officer, who has returned to Canada after 15 months with the Canadian troops in Britain. Captain Jones told his audience of the high morale of the people of Britain and of the Canadians overseas, whose "only note of dissatisfaction was that the Australians saw action first."

While the candles burned low at the head table, Captain Jones kept his hearers alternately laughing at anecdotes of the humor that has grown up out of the inferno of Britain, and in rapt attention as he told incidents of the high courage of the British people and their heroic King and Queen.

With men from every quarter of the British Commonwealth stationed in Britain, the speaker said, "people in England are learning a conception of Empire greater than ever before in their history." And, in a lighter vein, Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders were vieing with one another in telling the British where "God's Country" really was, and where they should go after the war.

Auxiliary Services.

The Auxiliary Services were helping in every way to keep the men in top physical condition and good spirits. "I've never seen men in better condition than those lads of ours," declared Captain Jones.

Lieut.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D., Chairman, and President of the A.M.I., opened the meeting by reminding his hearers of the great occasion commemorated by the annual dinner. He recounted the history and the work of the Institute.

Lieut.-Col. Selby read a letter from Major-General G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., former District Officer Commanding Military District 13, who wrote that Canadians in Britain were ready to carry on the tradition established at Vimy Ridge. "They have never allowed boredom or inertia to get the better of their high spirits," he said. "The reputation of Canada's fighting men will be well maintained."

Calgary, a Military City.

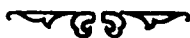
Wing Commander A. H. K. Russell, Officer Commanding the No. 2 Wireless School, R.C.A.F., replied to the toast to the guests. He thanked Calgarians for their hospitality in behalf of himself and the men under his command. Calgary, he said, was the most military city in the Dominion. "From the chief magistrate on down, the city is right behind the war effort."

A feature of the evening was Dave Carswell's rendition of a marching song. "The Flag of Freedom," composed by a Calgary man, St. John Miller.

Seated at the head table were: Lieut. L. G. McCarthy; Lieut.-Col. W. K. Jull, M.C., Garrison Commandant; Wing Commander A. D. Ross, Officer Commanding the No. 3 Service Flying Training School, Currie;

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Col. N. D. Dingle, V.D., Officer Commanding the 2nd Battalion Calgary Highlanders, C.A. (Res.); Lt.-Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D.; Lieut.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D.; C. W. Allen, American Consul; Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C.; Lieut.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D.; Rev. W. E. Jackson, B.A., B.D., who introduced the guest speaker; Captain Andrew Davison, Mayor of Calgary; Lieut. R. de Winton, Officer Commanding the Calgary Division, R.C.N.V.R.; Wing Commander Russell; Col. H. C. Greer; Major N. A. Campbell; Hon. Captain E. Melville Aitken; Major A. J. Davis, Hon. Secretary of the A.M.I.



"fresh up"
with
7up

Polar Aerated Water Wks. Ltd.

Manning-Egleston
Lumber Company
LIMITED

Operating
Mewata Millwork Co. Ltd.
920 - 9th Ave. W.
CALGARY — ALBERTA

Bell & Morris
See US For
Plumbing and Heating
and
Builders' Supplies
R1061 527 - 8th Ave. West

CLAYTON'S RADIO SHOP
1009 - 1st Street West, Calgary
ROGERS - MARCONI
RADIO RECEPTION
— that —
SATISFIES
MARCONI - ROGERS
Phone M1375 Evenings W2629

The Annual General Meeting 1941

THE annual meeting of the Institute was held in the Garrison Officers' Mess, Armoury, Calgary, on Thursday, February 5th, 1942.

The meeting was opened at 8.30 p.m., the President, Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., E.D., presiding.

The following members signed the register:

Col. N. D. Dingle, Lt.-Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D., Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, M.C., V.D., Lt.-Col. W.K. Jull, M.C., V.D., Lt.-Col. Geo. W. Kerby, V.D., Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D., Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., E.D., Major R. R. Brough, M.C., Major N. A. Campbell, Major L. H. Chapman, Major A. J. Davis, Major D. F. Rogers, Major W. G. Stunden, Capt. H. Baker, Capt. S. R. Farguharson, Capt. C. W. Hodgins, Capt. E. L. Jensen, Capt. D. C. Sinclair, Capt. R. C. Upper, Hon. Capt. E. M. Aitken, Lieut. R. T. Baxter, Lieut. B. J. Charles, Lieut. T. W. Collinge, Lieut. L. G. McCarthy, Lieut. A. F. McIntosh, Lieut. H. J. Ough, Lieut. M. H. Robinson, Lieut. W. Norman Smith, Lieut. J. B. Whiteoak, 2/Lieut. R. G. Flemons.

Membership

The following having been recommended by the Directors were elected to membership on motion of Major A. J. Davis, seconded by Lieut. T. W. Collinge:

Major R. R. Brough, M.C., 44th Bn., C.E.F., Resident.

Capt. E. W. Hodgins, R.C.A.M.C., Resident.

Major J. McDonald, 2nd Ed. Fus., Non-Resident.

Hon. Capt. W. E. Jackson, 2nd Cal. Regt., Resident.

Minutes of Last Meeting

The minutes of the last annual meeting, held on Thursday, January 30th, 1941, having been printed in the Annual Journal of 1940, it was moved by Lt. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Lt.-Col. Cooper Johnston, that the minutes be taken as read.—Carried.

Report of the President

The President read his annual report for the year 1941. (See page 6).

Moved by Major D. F. Rogers, seconded by Lt.-Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D., that the report of the president be received and approved, with some corrections.—Carried.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Auditor's Report

The report of the Auditor, Lieut. F. J. Butler, certifying that all books, accounts and securities of the Institute had been examined and found to be correct was read by Hon. Secretary. (See page 12).

Moved by Capt. D. Cameron Sinclair, seconded by Lt.-Col. G. W. Kerby, V.D., that the Auditor's Report be adopted.—Carried.

Annual Financial Statement

The Treasurer advised that copies of Annual Financial Statement had been mailed to all members and read same, with various additional statistics in connection with the finances and membership. (See page 13).

Moved by Lt. Collinge, seconded by Lt.-Col. Dingle, that Financial Report be approved, which includes that in future market value of securities be shown.—Carried.

Report of Librarian

Report of Librarian, Lieut. M. H. Robinson, was read. (See page 18).

Directors recommended that a sum not exceeding \$25.00 be authorized for 1942.

Moved by Lieut. M. H. Robinson, seconded by Lt.-Col. Dingle, that the report of the Librarian be received and approved and recommendation that \$25.00 be authorized for 1942.—Carried.

Lt.-Col. Dingle suggested that a committee be appointed to make investigation re books on loan and not returned.

A.M.I. Cadets

Lieut. T. W. Collinge presented the report of the activities of the A.M.I. Cadets. (See page 20).

The following recommendations were presented:

1. That the usual grant of \$250.00 be made by the Institute to the Cadet Corps for 1942.
2. That the Camp be held in 1942, details of which to be arranged by the Cadet Committee for this year.
3. That a committee of three be formed from the 1942 Directorate to work in conjunction with the standing Cadet Committee to bring about, as soon as possible, the placing of every Cadet in complete uniform.
4. That the policy of insurance be taken out and that the premium be charged against the annual Cadet appropriation.

Moved by Lt. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Lt. L. G. McCarthy, that the report be adopted, the Directors authorized to spend up to \$250.00, and that the thanks of the Institute be extended to the committee, officers and instructors for their splendid work, as well as McDougall Chapter, I.O.D.E., for the badges for sweaters.—Carried.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Lt.-Col. Cunningham, M.C., also, on behalf of Headquarters, congratulated the committee for the splendid work being done by the A.M.I. Cadets, and hoped that uniforms of pre-war pattern may be had.

Clerical Assistance

The Directors recommended that a sum not exceeding \$100.00 be authorized for clerical assistance to the Treasurer, and that a sum not exceeding \$120.00 be authorized for clerical assistance to the Secretary during 1942.

Moved by Major D. F. Rogers, seconded by Lt.-Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D., that these amounts be authorized.—Carried.

Annual Journal for 1942

The Directors recommended that the Annual Journal containing the activities and lectures for 1942 be published.

Moved by Lt.-Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D., and seconded by Lieut. W. St. J. Miller, that the recommendation be approved and that thanks of the Institute be extended to Capt. A. C. Ballantine for the splendid manner in which the Journal for 1940 was edited; to Lieut. M. H. Robinson for his work in soliciting advertisements, and others who supervised its publication, and those who gave advertisements.—Carried.

Vimy Dinner

The Directors recommended that the Annual Vimy Dinner be held on or about April 9th, 1942.

Moved by Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, seconded by Lieut. L. G. McCarthy, that recommendation be approved.—Carried.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

MacCosham Storage and Distributing Co.

(Calgary) LTD.

FURNITURE STORAGE

Local and Long Distance
Furniture Moving

Crating - Shipping - Cartage

M 4444 — PHONES — M 7996

A. B. CUSHING MILLS

Limited



LUMBER - SHINGLES

WALL BOARDS

INSULATION

MILLWORK

W4648 - PHONES - M4648

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

C.O.T.C. Scholarships and A.P.R.A. Grant

The Directors recommended that no grants to C.O.T.C. and A.P.R.A. be given this year owing to present conditions.

Moved by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D., that recommendation be approved.—Carried.

Garrison Officers' Mess

Moved by Major N. A. Campbell, seconded by Lieut. L. G. McCarthy, that Directors be empowered to make necessary arrangements with Garrison Officers' Mess for use of Mess and supplying of refreshments at meetings during 1942.

New Business

Nomination of Officers

In accordance with Section VII of the Constitution and Bylaws nominations were received.

The President declared the officers duly elected, there being no other nominations. (See page 5).

President for 1942

President Selby invited Major N. A. Campbell, president for 1942, to take the chair, wishing him every success.

Major N. A. Campbell, upon taking the chair, expressed appreciation for the honour, and asked the co-operation of the members during the coming year. (See page 11).

Thanks To Press

Moved by Major A. J. Davis, seconded by Lt.-Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D., that a vote of thanks be extended to the Albertan and Herald for their co-operation during the year.—Carried.

Vote of Thanks

Moved by Lt.-Col. Cunningham, M.C., V.D., seconded by Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, M.C., V.D., that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to the President, Directors and Officers of 1941.—Carried.

Lt.-Col. Selby briefly replied, expressing appreciation for the vote of thanks.

Lt.-Col. Cunningham expressed regret of the D.O.C. owing to his being called out of town.

Lt. Collinge appealed for furniture for A.M.I. Cadets, such as chairs, etc. Capt. Farquharson advised that the Red Cross Salvage Depot might have some furniture.

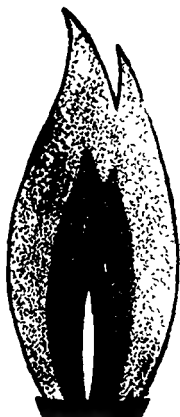
The meeting adjourned at 9.45.

**Behind our
Armed Forces**



**... the
"Blue Flame"
of Natural Gas**

*VITAL IN PEACE
CRUCIAL IN WAR*



**THE CANADIAN WESTERN
NATURAL GAS, LIGHT,
HEAT & POWER CO. LTD.**

**THE
E. T. MARSHALL CO.**

**WHOLESALE
TOBACCOS
and
CONFECTIONERY**

**815 Second St. East, Calgary
Telephone M 2627**

NASH MOTOR CARS

SALES -- SERVICE

ALBERTA NASH LTD.

**Distributors
4th St. W. and 7th Ave., Calgary**

**STANDARD
BUILDING SUPPLIES**

Lime, Cement, Plaster, Etc.

**"Fir-Tex"
Insulation Materials**

**H. C. MOORE, Mgr.
1335 - 10th Ave. W. W2565**

**With' the Compliments
of**

Plunkett & Savage

9th Avenue W. Calgary

Alberta Military Institute Membership List

THE utmost effort has been made, in spite of numerous changes of station and private addresses. If any member is aware of a change which has not come to the Directors' notice, he will confer a favour by notifying the Secretary.

PAST PRESIDENTS

Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1920-21
(Late) Colonel George Macdonald, V.D.	1922
(Late) Lt.-Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O., V.D.	1923
Deputy Commissioner J. W. Spalding, R.C.M.P.	1924
(Late) Major-General D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D.	1925
Lt.-Col. G. H. Whyte, M.C.	1926
Colonel D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D.	1927
Major H. W. McGill, M.C., V.D.	1928
(Late) Major A. N. Martin	1929
(Late) Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.	1930
Lieut. Hugh Farthing	1931
Brigadier L. F. Page, D.S.O.	1932
Colonel E. R. Knight, V.D.	1933
Brigadier D. J. McDonald, D.S.O., M.C.	1934
Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.	
Major J. W. Littleton, M.C.	1935
Lt.-Col. H. Pryde	1936
Colonel N. D. Dingle	1937
Colonel H. C. A. Hervey, V.D.	1938
Captain H. G. Nolan, M.C.	1939
Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnson, M.C., V.D.	1940
Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D.	1941

LIFE MEMBERS

Major-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Major-General G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.
Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lieut.-General Sir A. C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hon. Colonel The Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, E.D., P.C.,
K.C., LL.B., LL.D.

HONORARY MEMBERS

The Rev. L. Ralph Sherman, M.A., D.D.
L. W. Brockington, Esq., K.C.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

RESIDENT MEMBERS

A

Acton, J. U., Major.
Adams, J. M., Major.
Aitken, E. M., Major.
Anderson, C. G., F/Lieut.
Anderson, J. C., Capt.
Annand, S. A., Lieut.

B

Baker, H., Capt.
Banks, B. W., Capt.
Baxter, R. T., Lieut.
Beach, F. K., Major.
Bennett, R. B., Hon. Col.
Bell, W. A., Lieut.
Berryman, A. M., Hon Lt. Col.
Bill, A. H., Lieut.
Blake, G. W., Capt.
Boalch, E. H., Lieut.
Borland, R. C., Capt.
Bouck, C., Capt.
Bowness, E. W., Hon. Lt.-Col.
Brooks, W. M., Capt.
Bright, A., Capt. and Hon. Chaplain.
Brough, R. R., Major, M.C.
Brown, A. H., Capt.
Burrell, Geo. E., Lieut.
Butler, F. J., Lieut.

C

Campbell, F. T., Lt.-Col., M.C., V.D.
Campbell, N. A., Major.
Cardell, H. J., Lieut.
Carleton, W., Major.
Carlile, R. C., Capt.
Carmichael, J. V., 2/Lieut.
Carson, H. R., Lieut.
Cave, J. H., Major.
Cavanaugh, L. A., Lt.-Col.
Chapman, L. H., Major.
Charles, B. J., Lieut.
Chase, A. V., Major.
Cheyne, W. D., 2/Lieut.
Chiswick, R. J., Hon. Lt.-Col.
Clark, C. Boville, Lieut.
Cody, M. G., Capt.
Clapperton, D. S., Capt.
Coates, W. R., Capt.
Corben, S. H., Lieut.
Collinge, Thos. W., Lieut.
Cross, J. B., 2/Lieut.
Crumblehulme, F. C., Capt.
Cummings, G. J., Lieut.
Cunnington, D. G. L., Lt.-Col., M.C., V.D.
Curlette, E. T., 2/Lieut.
Currey, F. E., Capt.

D

Davidson, C. G., Major.
Davis, A. J., Major.
Debalinhard, W. D. C., Lieut.
Dingle, Norman D., Col.
Dingman, A. R., Lieut.
Duncan, A. G., Lieut.
Donnelly, D., Lieut.
Downs, W. V., Capt.

E

Elder, C. J., 2/Lieut.
Edwards, F., 2/Lieut.
Elliott, C. W., 2/Lieut.
Emslie, W. J. F., Capt.

F

Farrow, N. A., Capt.
Farquharson, S. R., Capt.
Farthing, Hugh C., Lieut.
Ferguson, A. H., Capt.
Findlater, A., Lieut.
Firmstone, W. E., Major.
Flemons, R. G., 2/Lieut.
Flood, L. R., Lieut.
Folkins, G. A., Lieut.
Ford, J. N., Capt.
Fotheringham, D. T., Major.
Francis, H. W., Major.
Franks, H. G. S., Major, M.C.
Freeborn, S. C., Major, M.C.
Frickleton, W. C., Lieut.

G

Gaherty, G. A., Capt.
Gainor, J. H., Major, M.C.
Galbraith, C. T., Capt., M.C.
Gayfer, A. J., Major.
Goodchild, R. H., Lieut.
Graham, F., Capt.
Graves, R., 2/Lieut.
Graves, W. R., Lieut.
Gray, J. T., Lieut.
Gulland, F. M., Lieut.

H

Hamilton, C. R., 2/Lieut.
Hanna, J. J., Capt.
Hanning, J. E., Lt.-Col., M.C.
Harcourt, P. V., Lt.-Col., D.C.M.
Hardyment, A. F., Lieut.
Harvey, F. M. W., Brigadier, V.C.
Harvie, E. A., Capt.
Haworth, D. C., Lieut.
Heard, S. F., Sqdn. Leader.
Hendry, D., Mr.
Herron, H. F., Capt.
Hetherington, A. J., Hon. Major, Chap.
Hinton, H. S., Capt.
Hodgins, E. W., Capt.
Hodsmythe, R. C., Lieut.
Hogarth, J., Major.
Howard, A. E., Capt.
Hull, B. E., Capt., M.C.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

RESIDENT MEMBERS—Continued

I

Ilott, E. W. J., Lieut.
Ingraham, Geo. E., Lieut.
Ingram, W. E., Lieut.

J

Jacobs, A. G., Capt.
James, E. W., Capt.
Jefferies, H. L., 2/Lieut.
Jenkins, F. H., Major.
Jennings, H. N., Lieut.
Jenson, E. L., Capt.
Johnson, S., Capt.
Johnson, G. R., Lt.-Col., V.D.
Johnson, H. H., Major
Johnston, A. C., Lt.-Col., M.C.
Jones, Sidney, Lieut.
Jull, W. K., Lt.-Col., M.C.

K

Keenan, M., Lieut.
Kelly, J., Supt.
Kerby, G. W., Hon. Lt.-Col., E.D.
Knight, E. R., Lt.-Col., V.D.
Kobylynk, D. F., Lieut.

L

Lane, W. L., Capt.
Laybourne, T. W., Capt., D.C.M.
Larke, A. E., Hon. Capt.
Learmonth, G. E., Capt.
Lethbridge, E. R., Major.
Lipsett, L. R., Major, O.B.E.
Lister, R. F., 2/Lieut.
Littleton, J. W., Lt.-Col., M.C.
Littlewood, P. P., Major, V.D.

Mac

MacAulay, M. G., Lieut.
MacGregor, J. G., 2/Lieut.
MacKid, L. S., Major.
MacKie, A. K., Lieut.
MacLaughlan, D., Major.
MacLaren, A. H., Capt.
MacLeod, J. E. A., Lieut.

M

Manning, F. C., F/Lieut.
Mapson, F. W., Major.
Matthews, R. H., F/Officer.
Maxwell, Wm., Capt., M.M.
Millar, W. A., Major.
Miller, W. St. J., Lieut.
Millican, G. W. H., Lt.-Col., M.C.
Mitchell, R. R., 2/Lieut.

Morgan, W. H., Major.
Morris, A. B., Capt.
Morris, S. C. W., Capt.
Motherwell, W., Capt., V.D.
Murison, A. D., Capt.
Murray, W. B., Major.

Mc

McCarthy, L. G., Lieut.
McGuffin, W. H., Capt.
McIntosh, Wm., Major.
McLean, H. J., Lieut.

N

Nash, Roy., Lt.-Col.
Neeland, T. W., Lieut.
Newcombe, E. B., Capt.
Noble, W., Capt.
Nolan, H. G., Major, M.C.

O

Ough, H. J., Lieut.

P

Palmer, A. M., Major.
Park, A. W., Major.
Parks, J. H., Lt.-Col., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Parsons, E. H., Major.
Patterson, A., Hon. Capt.
Patterson, W. H., Lieut.
Peacock, M. B., Lt.-Col.
Peppard, J. S., 2/Lieut.
Pickford, T. H., F/Lieut.
Pinder, G. S., Capt.
Plummer, N. M., Hon. Major.
Pook, G. G., Capt.
Price, H. W., Lieut.
Pryde, H., Lt.-Col.
Pullar, J. G., Capt., M.C.
Purdy, G. S., Major, M.M.

Q

Quint, W. S., Lt.-Col.

R

Reed, H. K., Lieut.
Reeve, C. E., Capt.
Reid, J. A., Lt.-Col.
Richardson, J. W., Capt.
Riley, H. H., Lt.-Col., M.M.
Robertson, D., 2/Lieut.
Robinson, G. S., Lt.-Col., M.C.
Robinson, M. H., Lieut.
Rocke, H. J., Major.
Rogers, D. F., Major.
Ross, D. A., Major.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

RESIDENT MEMBERS—Continued

S

Sanders, G. E., Col., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Seale, P. R., 2/Lieut.
 Selby, E. R., Lt.-Col., D.S.O., V.D.
 Sellar, W. M., Lieut.
 Sherman, L. R., The Rt. Rev.
 Shillington, R. N. W., Major.
 Shore, A. E., Lt.-Col., V.D.
 Shouldice, F. L., Lt.-Col., M.C.
 Sinclair, D. C., Capt.
 Skinner, T. A., Capt.
 Smith, W. W., P/O.
 Smith, W. N., Lieut.
 Somerville, T. Q. D., Lieut.
 Snazell, Frank, Capt.
 Stagg, J. W., Major, M.C.
 Staples, M. H., Lieut.
 Steel, F. M., Lt.-Col.
 Strange, R. B., Capt.
 Stuart, D., Major.
 Stunden, W. G., Major, V.D.
 Suttle, J. A., Capt.

T

Tapley, D. G., 2/Lieut.
 Taylor, W. P., Major.
 Tempest, F., 2/Lieut.
 Thompson, L. J., 2/Lieut.
 Thompson, W. H. A., Lieut.
 Thomson, R. J., Lt.-Col.
 Tomlinson, D. H., Lt.-Col., M.B.E.

Townsend, R. G., G. E. Major.
 Toole, A. J., Capt., M.C.
 Tulloch, A. F., Lieut.

U

Upper, R. C., Capt.

V

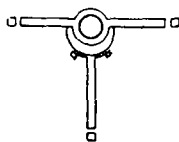
Valentine, L. J., Capt.
 Valentine, R. V., Lieut.

W

Waddell, N. V., Capt., M.C.
 Ward, E. I., Lieut.
 Watt, G. E., Lieut.
 Watts, M. L., Lieut.
 Webster, G. W., Lieut.
 White, H. E., Capt.
 Whiteoak, J. B., Lieut.
 Williams, T. J., Lt.-Col., M.C.
 Williams, H. K., 2/Lieut.
 Wilson, H. I., Major.
 Woolley, C. W., Lieut.
 Wolley-Dod, W. R., Capt.
 Wright, C. E., Lieut.
 Woods, T. E., 2/Lieut.
 Wyers, H. A., Capt., M.M.

Y

Yorath, E. J., 2/Lieut.
 Young, C. E., Lieut.
 Young, J. W., 2/Lieut.



Established in 1903

Metals Limited

Wholesale

HARDWARE, PLUMBING and
HEATING SUPPLIES

HEAD OFFICE - CALGARY

Northern Branch - Edmonton
B.C. Branch - Vancouver

Roofings

Installation Board
Masonite, Etc.

Frank J. Barker & Co.

527 EIGHTH AVENUE W.
CALGARY

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS

A

Adams, A. C. L., Capt.
Allhusen, O., Major.
Atkinson, W. E., Lt.-Col.

B

Babb, R., Capt.
Ballantine, A. C., Major.
Bagley, F. A., Major.
Bell, A. H., Major-General.
Bell, J., 2/Lieut.
Bermejoh, V. T., Major.
Bosomworth, S. L., Capt.
Blow, H. F., Lieut.
Bowes, V. A., Lieut.
Braidwood, D. F., Lieut.
Brockington, L. W.
Brooks, W. R., Major.
Bryan, W. C., Lieut.
Buckingham, E. H., Capt.
Butcher, J. F., Hon. Capt.

C

Cailes, R., 2/Lieut.
Campbell, A. B. D., Lieut.
Carmichael, G., Lt.-Col., M.C.
Casewell, L. G., Lt.-Col., M.C.
Cawthorne, A. H., Lieut.
Charlton, A. H., Capt., D.S.O.
Child, C. G., Lt.-Col.
Clark, C. A., Capt.
Clark, F. B., Lieut.
Clark, F. H., 2/Lieut.
Connolly, C. E., Brigadier, D.S.O.

D

Darker, R. A., Capt.
Davidson, G. N., Capt.
Davis, G. R., Lieut.
Dawson, H. R., Major.

E

Edwards, E. W., Major.
Ellissen, M. A., Capt., M.C.
Espen, D. M., Lieut.

F

Feir, E. B., 2/Lieut.
Fendall, F. H., Capt.
Ferguson, A. S., Lieut.
Ferguson, H. A., Lieut.
Fletcher, R. W., Capt.
Floyd, T. C., Capt., M.C.
Forbes, J. G., Flying Officer.

G

Gooderham, C. H., Capt.
Graham, G., Capt., D.S.O.
Gresham, J. W., Major.

H

Hartley, J., Lieut.
Hawkins, J. R., Lt.-Col.
Hervey, G. E., F/Lieut., D.S.O.
Hervey, V. H., F/Lieut.
Hewgill, W. H., Lt.-Col., O.B.E., V.D.
Hoag, W. R., 2/Lieut.
Holden, F. M., Lieut., M.B.E.
Hoover, G. A., Lt.-Col.
House, J. W., Capt.
Howard, E. M., 2/Lieut.
Hugill, J. W., Major, O.B.E.

J

Jackson, J. H., Lt.-Col.
Jennings, P. J., Major, O.B.E.
Johnson, P. W., Lieut.

K

Knight, H., Lieut.

L

Ladler, A. E., Lt.-Col.
Lamb, W. V., Major.
Lambert, J. S., Capt.
Layton, F. McL., 2/Lieut.
Lewis, A. G. B., Lt.-Col., V.D.
Lister, R. C., Lt.-Col., M.C.
Lloyd, R. E. A., Lt.-Col., V.D.
Lord, V. S. (Rev.), Flying Officer.
Lowrie, J. H., Capt.
Lowrey, W. W., Lieut.

Mac

MacDonald, D. J., Brigadier, D.S.O.
MacDonald, J., Major, M.C.
Mackenzie, J. F., Major.
MacGlaspan, D. H., Major.
Mackay, J. G., Capt.
Mackenzie, C. D., Lieut.

M

Marshall, T. C., 2/Lieut.
Middleton, S. H., Major, Rev. Canon.
Miller, L. W., Col., D.S.O.
Miller, S. L., Mr.
Mitton, T. W., Lieut.
Moody, R. W., P/O.
Murison, K. G., Major.
Murray, J. F., Capt.

Mc

McGill, R. W., Major, M.C., V.D.
McKinney, N. J. G., Major.
McLean, R. G., Capt.
McMullen, S. L., Hon. Lt.-Col.
McQuarrie, J. F., 2/Lieut.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—Continued

N

Nelson, K., Major, M.M.

O

O'Connor, L., Capt.

P

Pearce, N., Capt.
 Pearce, W. M., Major, M.C.
 Pearkes, G. R., Major-General, V.C.
 Pearson, S. G., Capt.
 Pennyfather, P. W., Supt.
 Phelpot, W. E., Lieut.
 Pirie, A., Lieut.
 Pope, E. L., Lt.-Col.
 Potter, J. L., Brigadier.
 Porteous, G., Capt.
 Pugh, J. E., Capt.
 Pullen, E. F., Major, D.S.O.

R

Richardson, F. G., Major.
 Ross, G. M., Capt.

S

Sawley, H., Capt.
 Scarlett, C. A., Lieut.
 Scott, A. W., Capt.
 Scougall, G. H., Capt.
 Shillam, H., Lieut.
 Somerville, A. L. H., 2/Lieut.
 Stewart, J. S., Brigadier-General.
 Stubbs, J. R., Lieut., M.C.
 Svensden, L. O., Lt.-Col.

T

Trotter, T. W., 2/Lieut.

W

Wards, T., Lieut.
 Watkin, A. L., Lieut., D.C.M.
 Watson, W. J., Lieut.
 Wheeler, R. L., Lt.-Col., O.B.E.
 Whiffin, H. E., Major.
 Whitaker, J. W., Major.
 White, A. T., Major.
 White, N. A., Major.
 White, W. T., Major, M.C.
 Whyte, G. H., Lt.-Col., V.C.
 Williams, A. A., Capt.

SMOKE ?

Then Smoke a

British Pipe

from

HARRY'S

NEWS AND TOBACCO SHOP

109 - 8th Ave. W. M7938

BUILD

WAR-TIME STAMINA

WITH



MILK

CO-OPERATIVE MILK CO.

SAVE GAS

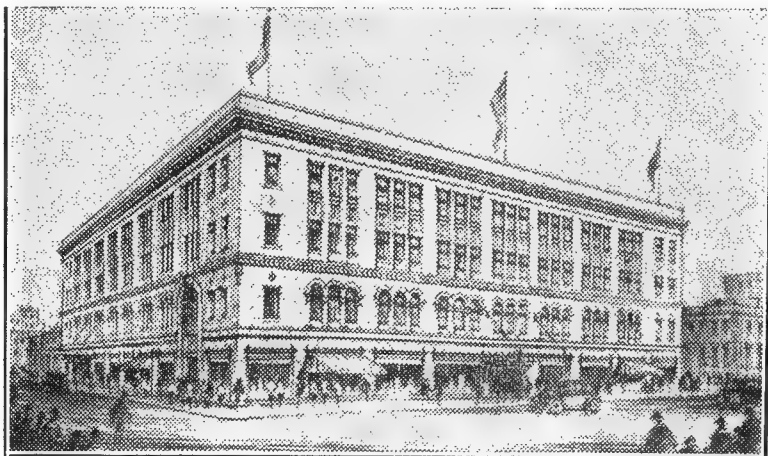
Ask about our Special
"Car and Truck
Conservation" Plan

General Supplies Limited

"Where All the Chevrolets Come From"

CALGARY

EATON'S



Branded Lines

Offer you the utmost in up-to-the-minute styling and quality in their price classes.

Let this distinctive red seal
on all our price tickets be

YOUR



GUIDE

For Thrift Shopping

THE **T. EATON** CO.
WESTERN LIMITED
CALGARY CANADA

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

HOLDING

A

Aksen, V. E., Lieut.
Alexander, J. P., Capt.
Alexander, L. G., Lieut.
Andrews, C. S., Lieut.
Ayres, F. W., Lieut.

B

Baker, F. W., Lieut.
Baker, W. H., Major.
Ballachev, A. A., Lieut.
Banks, H. A., Lieut.
Barnes, R. F., Major.
Beatty, J. H., Major.
Begg, J., Major.
Bermingham, F. G., 2/Lieut.
Bide, W. C., Capt.
Bird, F. G., Major, M.C.
Birks, K. D., Lieut.
Blair, J., Lieut.
Bromley, C. H., Lt.-Com.
Brown, J. E., Capt.
Brown, O. G., 2/Lieut.
Bryan, R. D., Major.

C

Campbell, C. E., 2/Lieut.
Carr, C. B., Capt.
Carruthers, W. K., Lieut.
Choate, C. A., Major.
Chritchew, H. F., Lieut.
Clarke, K. A. C., 2/Lieut.
Corbet, C. V. B., Lieut.
Corley, J. B., Capt.

D

Davies, S. J., Major, M.C.
Devey, C. W., Lt.-Col.
Donald, T. B., Capt.
Dowler, P. E., Capt.

E

Eckenfelder, G., Lieut.
Eddy, J. U., Lieut.
Eddy, J. U., Mr.
Ewens, G. M., Lieut.

F

Findlay, F. M., Lieut.
Fish, F. H., Major.
Foster, J. R., Lieut.

G

Gordon, J. P., 2/Lieut., M.M.
Graves, W. R., Lieut.
Gunderson, R. H., Capt.

H

Harkness, D. S., Capt.
Hervey, H. C. A., Col.
Heyland, W. D., Capt.
Hoar, C. R., 2/Lieut.
Hurdle, H. L., Capt.
Highton, A. H., Major.

I

Insinger, T. M., Lieut.
Ireland, R. A., Lieut.

J

James, W. E., Lieut.
Janes, L. V., Lt.-Col.
Jackson, R., Lieut.
Jardine, W. H., Lieut.
Jessup, R. C., Major.
Johnson, F. H., Major.
Jones, U. A., Lieut.

K

Kellam, G. D., Lieut.
Kelley, F. H., Lieut.
Kelly, B. J., 2/Lieut.
Kendall, K. G., Capt.
Knight, T. H., Lieut.

L

Langston, A. E., Capt.
Lasher, E. W., Capt.
Ledingham, W. G., Lieut.
Leighton, G. E., Major, D.S.O.
Lick, L. E., Lieut.
Lockwood, G. E., Major.
Lucy, R. E., Lieut.

Mc

Macaulay, A. G., Major, M.C.
Macdonald, J. A., Major, M.C.
Macdougall, G. L., Lieut.
Mace, O. H., 2/Lieut.
Macleod, R. M., Lieut.
MacWilliams, A. C., Lieut.
MacCrimmon, N. J., Capt., M.C.

M

Martin, W. G. B., Capt., M.C.
Mason, A. W., Lieut.
Matthews, D. C., Lieut.
Matthison, A. D., 2/Lieut.
Maw, A., Major.
Meers, M. E., Lieut.
Morgan, W. H., 2/Lieut.
Murray, W. S., Lieut.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

HOLDING —Continued

Mc

McKinley-Key, J., Lieut.
McLean, J. A., Major, M.M.
McCall, F. R., Capt.
McDonald, D. A., Lieut.
McDougall, D. J., Major.
McKenzie, B., Lieut.
MacLaughlan, D. G., Major.
McMullen, S. G., 2/Lieut.
McQueen, J. A., Capt.

N

Naylor, C. F., Major.
Nettleton, G. H. Capt.

O

O'Neill, J. F., 2/Lieut.
Ovens, F. N., Major.

P

Page, L. F., Brigadier, D.S.O.
Page, C. E., Major.
Patterson, H. S., Lieut.

Q

Quigley, R. M., Capt.

R

Randall, L. W. H., Capt.
Redman, D. L., Col.
Reed, L. M. K., Lieut.
Rees, W. A. R., Major.
Riddell, L. R., Capt.
Rose, J. V., Lieut.

S

Scott, J. F., Lt.-Col.
Scott, H. G., Major.
Shellington, R. T., Lieut.
Smith, W. W., Pilot Officer.
Spalding, J. W., Col.
Strachan, H., Lt.-Col., V.C., M.C., A.D.

T

Taylor, J. M., Major, M.C.
Taylor, J. M., Major.
Thompson, G. H., Hon. Lt.-Col.
Trusler, S. F., Lieut.
Turney, A. H., Lieut.

U

Underwood, R. M., Capt.

W

Warren, J. M., Capt.
Ward, H. C., Lieut.
Watson, D. J., Lieut.
Welsh, S. M., Major.
Whiteoak, J. T., Lieut.
Wild, W. E., Lieut.
Willson, A. G., Capt.
Woodside, D. H., Capt.
Wright, M. H., Lt.-Col.
Wright, T. L., Major, M.C.
Wynn, R. M., Lieut.

Z

Zubick, J. J., Lieut.

"SAVE WITH ICE"

AIR CONDITIONED
REFRIGERATORS

The Alberta Ice Co. Ltd.

Phone M7326 1002 Centre St.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

Alberta Ice Co. Ltd.	97
Alberta Laundry Ltd.	32
Alberta Nash Ltd.	88
Ashdown's Hardware	40
Barker, Frank J. & Co.	92
Bank of Montreal	55
Bell & Morris	83
Bennett Glass Co. Ltd.	26
Birks	Back Page Cover
Brown, Moyer & Brown Ltd.	67
Burns & Co. Ltd.	15
Calgary Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd	Inside Front Cover
Calgary Stamp and Stencil Works	49
Canadian Bakeries Ltd.	40
Canadian Industries Ltd.	72
Canadian Western Natural Gas Co	88
Clayton's Radio Shop	83
Consolidated Fruit Co. Ltd.	15
Co-operative Milk Co	94
Cross, Clifton C. & Co Ltd.	29
Cushing Mills, A. B	86
Eaton, The T Co.	95
Engraving Co.	47
Electrical Contracting & Machinery Co.	22
Farrow's Drug Stores	Back Page Cover
Foulds & Booth	32
General Supplies Ltd.	94
Harry's News and Tobacco Shop	94
Henderson, Stanley	Back Page Cover
Hudson's Bay Co.	37
Lethbridge Breweries Ltd.	Inside Back Cover
MacIin Motors Ltd.	22
MacCosham's Storage & Distributing Co Ltd.	86
Marshall, E. T & Co.	88
Melvin & Company	24
Metals Ltd.	92
Mewata Millwork Co Ltd	83
Motor Car Supply Co of Canada	47
Ontario Laundry	Back Page Cover
Palace Theatre	35
Pilkington Bros. (Canada) Ltd.	15
Polar Aerated Water Works Ltd.	83
Plunkett & Savage	88
Reggin Roofing and Metal Works	49
Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.	55
Robin Hood Flour Mills Ltd.	47
Royalite Oil Co.	43
Standard Building Supplies	83
Starr's Ambulance	10-70
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes	7
Union Milk Co Ltd.	18
Wilkinson Electric Co. Ltd.	63
Yestman, A. E	52

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA



"IT'S SPELT
L-E-T-H-B-R-I-D-G-E"



Your smartest call
When in a 'Mess'

BEVERAGES of DISTINCTION
LIME RICKEY • DRY GINGER ALE • CLUB SODA

Lethbridge
BREWERIES LIMITED

FARROW'S DRUG STORES

Trusses, Abdominal Belts
Elastic Hosiery

KODAKS
Amateur Photo
Finishing

Sick Room Supplies
Toiletries - Sundries

Stores at
Calgary and Royalties

Ontario Laundry LIMITED



Dry Cleaners

Phone M 7931
Fifth Ave. and Second St. E.
CALGARY

Phone M 9266
Res. Phone H 2523

Stanley Henderson FLORIST

FLORAL
ARRANGEMENTS
FOR ANY OCCASION

814 First Street West
CALGARY - ALBERTA



BIRKS MILITARY .. WATCH ..

WATERPROOF
SHOCKPROOF
DUSTPROOF
STAINLESS STEEL

This Smart Watch is Ideal
for Soldiers

Price Range **\$25 to \$50**

BIRKS

314 Eighth Ave. West, Calgary